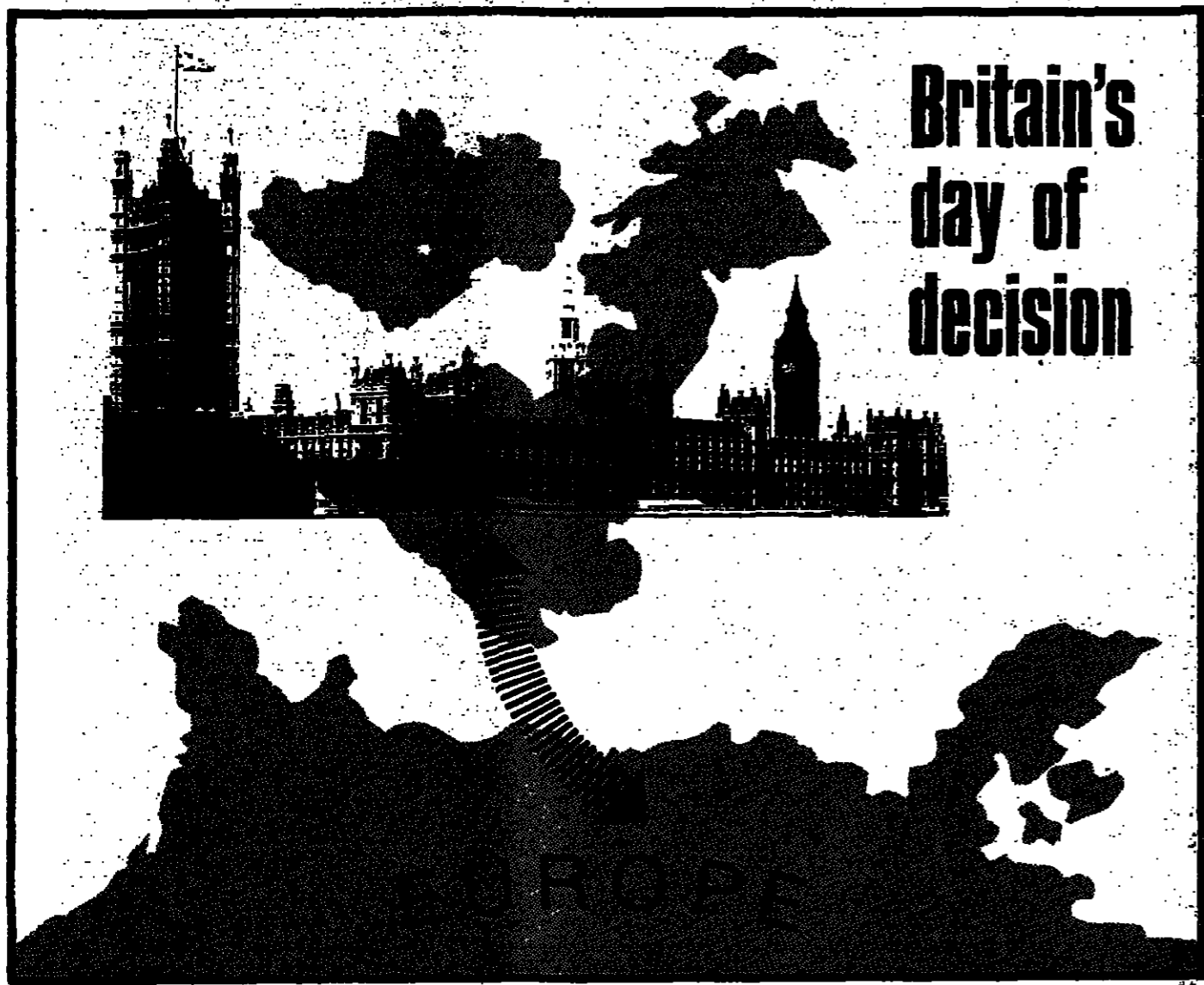


# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Britain's day of decision

By Joan Forbes, staff artist

## Wilson sets new vote on Europe ties

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The day that could decide once and for all Britain's relationship with the European Common Market (EEC) has at last been set. Or nearly so.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson told Parliament Wednesday that the referendum he has promised on the renegotiated terms of membership his government is working out with the EEC will be held before the summer holidays. This means in effect before the end of June.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who has had charge of renegotiating Britain's terms of membership, has said he expects to wind up his talks in Brussels with the other EEC members by March.

Neither he nor Mr. Wilson has clearly pronounced himself, but there are many signs that they are counting on producing a package from the Brussels talks to which they will recommend British voters say "yes." If there is a majority of "yes" votes in

the referendum, that would seem to put the seal on British membership in the Common Market once and for all.

Britain finally got into the Common Market on Jan. 1, 1973 (under the premiership of Conservative Edward Heath) after French President de Gaulle had vetoed British applications for membership twice during the 1960s. Britain's accession just over two years ago had parliamentary sanction.

Normally that would have been the final act. But in opposition during the early 1970s Labour Party leader Har-

old Wilson had swung away from supporting British EEC membership — at least under the terms negotiated by Mr. Heath. Mr. Wilson promised that if he became Prime Minister, he would try to renegotiate the terms and would give the British public the opportunity of pronouncing itself thereafter in a referendum.

Mr. Wilson did win the general election in February of last year and has since been Prime Minister. Hence the recent Brussels negotiations and now the fixing of the referendum "before the summer holidays."

\*Please turn to Page 4

## Tires in rainbow hues

By Judith Frutkin  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Interested in buying a new car? Want a red one? Then how about blue tires to complement?

Or bronze tires for a silver station wagon? Or green tires for the green car you're keeping for another year?

Perhaps you think plain old black tires, or whitewalls, are just fine. But scientists from the Agricultural Research Service at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) hope there will be green tires in your car-buying future — or orange, yellow, maroon, or even all-white tires.

Undeterred by recession, inflated prices, and slumping auto sales — currently the lowest since World War II — Dr. William Doane, a USDA chemist, and a two-man team of researchers have developed a new process to produce colored tires out of powdered rubber and starch.

Recession or not, he is excited about it. He claims the colored tires take less energy to produce — and will cost less to buy — than regular tires.

"What's so good about green tires?" he asks. "When it comes to color, the aesthetic value is what's good. I doubt if you'd get any better performance from a colored tire than from a black tire, but it wouldn't be any worse. The advantages are in the processing. We've found a whole new way of making tires."

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## Now it's the Rolls-Royce of investments

By David Ansible  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York They say there are three good buys these frugal days — fine art, waterfront real estate . . . and Rolls-Royces.

That, at least, is the motor enthusiast's view. Today it is echoed ever more insistently by America's rich investors, fleeing the hazards of a crumpled paper-money market.

While almost everything else goes down, Rolls-Royce sales (new and old) purr quietly up. And so do resale values: after all, what other car can you drive for 20 years and then sell for two or three times the price you bought it for new?

Rolls-Royce Motors, Inc., the American wing of the British parent company, saw a stately rise in car sales last year of 17 percent.

At the same time, sales of the U.S. counterpart — the Cadillac — also are up 28 percent over last year, another indication that luxury-car sales are defying the general downturn in car sales in this country.

But don't start thinking in characterless millions: that's 707 new, individually crafted, leather upholstered, fine-wood-finished, air-conditioned,



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

### Flying Lady of Rolls

automatic-everything, trunk-carpeted, power-assisted, super-rust-proofed, deep-painted, \$33,000-or-more machines, instead of 603 the year before.

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## Reform law pinches U.S. candidates

By John Dillie  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Montgomery, Ala. U.S. campaign reforms are putting a financial squeeze on early entrants into the 1976 presidential race.

Political insiders suggest the money pinch could get so bad that all but a few major candidates will have to drop out after the first two or three presidential primaries.

Three Democrats are in the 1976 race so far — U.S. Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona, former U.S. Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia. They are all running on a shoestring.

The new \$1,000 limit on individual contributors is causing the biggest problems. The limit makes it harder for candidates to raise the "seed money" or start-up funds they need to get their campaigns launched.

### Start-up contributors

Traditionally, candidates such as George McGovern in 1971 have leaned heavily at the outset on a few major contributors who financed start-up costs. Using such funds, Mr. McGovern began a direct-mail appeal to small contributors who eventually became the backbone of his multimillion-dollar campaign.

"This new law defeats the very thing it is set up to encourage — the small contributor," says Morris Dees, a Montgomery attorney who is one of the nation's top political fund raisers.

The \$1,000 limit "is much too low. It ought to be \$10,000 or \$20,000," he says. "The candidates need \$50,000 to \$100,000 just to get direct mail going."

Mr. Dees was the prime mover behind the McGovern direct-mail campaign. "With McGovern, I'd invest up to \$750,000 at one time — 15 million pieces of mail," he observes.

But it's a new ball game this year.

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## Ford oil tariff sets off countermoves in Congress

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

With the stroke of a pen President Ford joins battle with Congress and governors of five New England states on the issue of energy conservation.

By signing an executive order slapping a \$1-a-barrel tariff on imported oil, effective Feb. 1, Mr. Ford has stirred up:

- A flurry of countermoves in the Congress, including efforts to delay the order, to circumvent an expected presidential veto of any such action, and to force Mr. Ford to order rationing.

- The threat of a lawsuit from all New England states except New Hampshire. New England states would prefer import quotas and mandatory allocation of oil.

The House Ways and Means Committee, says its chairman, Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, is expected to approve and send to the full House a measure to force the President to delay his tariff action by 60 or 90 days.

A similar move is under way in the Senate, sponsored by Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington and Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts.

To prevent a presidential veto of such a bill, some House Democrats hope to link the anti-tariff measure with a bill to raise the federal debt ceiling (the limit on government borrowing).

Separately, a bill to require the President to establish mandatory rationing of gasoline within 60 days was introduced in the Senate by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana and Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R) of Connecticut.

By April the President plans to raise the tariff to \$3 a barrel, a move which, according to Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, would "badly hurt" New England states, vitally dependent on foreign oil.

Ten Northeastern governors met with Mr. Ford at the White House Thursday to protest the oil tariff.

### Debit ceiling approached

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon told Congress that the U.S. Government will exceed the present temporary debt ceiling — \$495 billion — on Feb. 18, after which the government could not borrow to pay its bills. On March 31, unless Congress acts, the legal debt limit reverts to \$400 billion.

Mr. Simon seeks a 22 percent increase in the federal debt ceiling to \$604 billion through June 30, 1976. This, the Treasury chief told lawmakers, would provide money for President Ford's economic and energy proposals, but not for any new spending programs.

New England Governors, Governor Dukakis told this newspaper, are asking the President for "energy price parity," so that all 50 states could equitably share the burden of energy conservation.

A plan now being developed by the New England chief executives — joined at the White House conference by the governors of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania — would ask the President to impose import quotas on oil and then allocate supplies among the 50 states, based on their 1972 consumption.

"Such a plan," said Governor Dukakis, "would give the states real incentive to enforce speed limits" and would give each state responsibility for parceling out its oil allotment.

This, he conceded, "would be a form of rationing," but would require no coupons. The federal government would be "dealing with 50 entities only, not with 126 million drivers."

Congressional critics argue that Mr. Ford's energy program — based on tariffs on imported oil, a \$2-a-barrel levy on domestic oil, plus price decontrol of "old oil," now frozen at \$5.25 a barrel — would be inflationary, adding at least 2 percentage points to the 1975 consumer-price index.

## China's Chou in control as new order emerges

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

China has a government again. That is, for the first time in a decade all top posts in government are filled.

More important, they have largely been filled by "old mandarins" — meaning the top figures in the bureaucracy built by Prime Minister Chou En-lai, who has certainly for the

### PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

moment triumphed over his critics and enemies backing the so-called "anti-Confucius campaign."

Mr. Chou himself was the central figure at the National People's Congress at which the new government was unveiled. Chairman Mao Tse-tung was conspicuously absent in that he twice received foreign visitors at undisclosed other places during the various meetings of the past month leading up to the climactic Congress.

### Congress calms turmoil

The Congress itself appears to put an end to the long season of political turmoil and uncertainty which dates from 1966 and the launching of the Great Cultural Revolution. That revolution tapered off in 1970, but flared up again in 1973 in the "campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius."

Prime Minister Chou went into semiretirement at the peak of this movement, but re-emerged last week as (in the American vernacular) the keynote speaker at the Congress.

To Western diplomats this settling down of the political scene in Peking came as a welcome relief — and also something of a surprise.

Many had expected the ultimate victory of the "Shanghai radicals" over the "old mandarins." But while leading members of the Shanghai

\*Please turn to Page 2



By John Hughes

### China—a ripening time

## American Indians on a semi-warpath of activism

By Diana Loercher  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The wave of Indian activism that began to swell in the early 1970s in the U.S. keeps on building.

Native Americans, as Indian traditionalists prefer to be called, have been struggling to enforce their treaty rights ever since those treaties were signed, and broken. But it is only in the past few years, highlighted by the volatile occupations of Alcatraz and Wounded Knee, S.D., that the Indians have adopted a new aggressiveness in both using and defying the system to accomplish their goals.

Most of the principal actions, legal and otherwise, during the last year involved the central issue of land claims. Three outstanding examples:

- Early last year attorneys for the United Western Shoshone Legal Defense and Education Fund brought a new claim before the Indian Claims Commission calling for the restoration of 15 million acres of land.

- In May, 1974, a group of Mohawk Indians seized a 612-acre former Girl Scout camp in the New York Adirondacks and laid claim to 9 million additional acres.

- On New Year's Day, 1975, a group of Menominee Indians, calling themselves the Menominee Warrior

Society, seized and occupied an abandoned Roman Catholic novitiate in Gresham, Wis., insisting that it be converted to a much-needed health center for the nearby reservation and that it was situated on property that was stolen from them (see Monitor Jan. 13).

"The major issue of recent Indian activism began with a demand for land restoration, and in this sense it was a countermovement by Indians against the interpretation of their

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## \* Campaign-reform pinch

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Congressman Udall probably will not spend more than \$100,000 this year — well below the million-dollar, first-year pace of George McGovern. Financially, "some of our expectations have been lowered," says a Udall aide.

Fred Harris's low-budget campaign is operating out of the basement of his McLean, Va., home. He travels alone, stays in supporters' homes, and has only one paid staff member, a secretary.

### First letter due

Jimmy Carter, perhaps the best organized of the announced candidates, soon will send out his first major fund-raising letter. But few expect his returns to equal the \$306,000 that George McGovern got on his first try, which was unhampered by limits.

The picture, however, is much brighter for three other likely Democratic candidates, who so far have not announced.

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama has spent more than a year and \$2 million building the most sophisticated list of direct-mail contributors in the country. Even with an average donation of only \$10 (which is considered low), he probably would have no trouble raising the limit of \$5 million for the 1976 primaries. That \$5 million would be matched by a similar amount from federal funds, under the new law.

### More funds expected

U.S. Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, another likely entry, has built up a \$900,000 presidential war chest that appears on the verge of further growth. Sunday night he is to attend a \$200-a-plate dinner in his honor in Los Angeles that could raise

at least \$300,000. Other dinners are planned around the United States.

U.S. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen just seems to push a button to produce a heavy flow of cash out of his home state of Texas. In November, 1973, a single dinner in Houston attended by 1,700 guests netted his campaign fund \$385,000. When that ran out at the end of 1974, he mailed 5,500 letters to supporters, mostly in Texas, and got \$27,392.

### Own limit imposed

Both of the Bentsen fund-raising efforts came before the new campaign law went into effect with its \$1,000 limit. But the Senator imposed his own limit of \$3,000 on any contributor, as did Senator Jackson prior to 1975.

All this indicates to some political analysts that to run for the Presidency successfully in 1976, a candidate will need a strong, wealthy base of support (such as Senator Bentsen's in Texas), or an issue that brings out the contributors (like Senator Jackson's support of Israel and Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union), or a national reputation with broad support (like Governor Wallace's).

### Newcomer's handicap

A new and unknown candidate without a burning issue may find his purse his greatest handicap, no matter what his talent.

Morris Dees, who is helping Senator Jackson and Governor Carter with their fund-raising letters, notes that other factors also weigh against newcomers.

The recession has dried up funds. Inflation has pushed the cost of printing and postage so high that direct-mail appeals may have a difficult time just breaking even.

## \* Indian activism accelerates

Continued from Page 1

treaties as real-estate contracts," writes Vine Deloria Jr., chairman of the board of the Institute for the Development of Indian Law, in his latest book, "Behind the Trail of Broken Treaties."

In the book Mr. Deloria charges that the U.S. Government has consistently broken treaties and subverted Indian autonomy by taking away their lands and their rights.

### 1871 decision

Mr. Deloria estimates that the land to which Indians hold treaty title is 500 million acres, whereas their actual holdings are 95 million acres.

(The federal Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] offers a somewhat different version of the same statistics: 104 million acres treaty title, 51 million actual.)

Citing the famous "20 points" drawn up by the Indian activists who participated in the "trial of broken treaties" march on Washington, D.C., in 1972, Mr. Deloria essentially advocates reopening of treaty-making procedures between the U.S. Government and the Indians, arbitrarily abrogated in 1871, to clarify the enormously confusing and complicated issues of Indian rights, legal status, and land holdings.

The most significant implication of his platform is that the U.S. Government would have to recognize and negotiate with Indian nations as sovereign, independent, foreign countries (comparable in Europe to Monaco or Liechtenstein), which they were according to the original treaties, rather than as "domestic dependent nations," "wards," or "trusts" under the jurisdiction of the BIA, or worse, as tribes that were never recognized through treaties as nations at all.

Radical organizations such as the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the International Indian Treaty

Council, which was formed in Standing Rock, S.D., last June by 97 Indian tribes and nations from North and South America, bitterly view the Indian people as victims of a uniquely pernicious form of U.S. colonialism. They want control over their own internal affairs and an escape from BIA domination of their lands and reservations.

They are spearheading a push for "true" sovereignty, a term that seems to mean something different to everyone caught in the labyrinth of Indian affairs and have given up on U.S. political and judicial institutions.

The council resolved, according to its New York coordinator Jimmie Durham, that it will not honor relevant acts of Congress passed since 1871, including the Citizenship Act which Indians claim Congress has used as an excuse to disregard treaty obligations, and that it will bring cases of treaty violation before international forums, such as the United Nations, from which it will seek not only restitution but "recognition and membership of the sovereign nations."

### Lands restored

In defense of the government, Ray Butler, Acting Deputy Commissioner of the BIA, points to the positive trend in land restoration during the past few years in the courts and Congress. A current example is the restoration of 185,000 acres to the Havasupai of northern Arizona. The largest recent restoration of Indian land was 40 million acres to the Alaskan Indians. Mr. Butler adds that since its founding in 1946 the Indian Claims Commission has awarded \$324 million and adjudicated \$9 million to the Indians as compensation for a variety of

inequities, based on 250 dockets, and that 177 are still pending.

Other sources confirm that Indians have enjoyed increased legislative and judicial success during the past five years, owing in part to the pressure of public opinion and the growing entry of Indians into influential professions, particularly law.

Furthermore, says Mr. Butler, "by and large 99 percent of the federally recognized Indian groups are desirous of maintaining the trust relationship with the U.S. because their lands cannot be taxed or alienated, i.e. seized by land grabbers."

### Independence trend

Sovereign nationhood is relative to powers of self-government, and most groups already have control over their own land and internal affairs. There is a growing trend toward more independence, but I don't know of any tribe today that is asking for its trust status to be terminated.

The Navajo, for instance, the largest and one of the most independent Indian nations, has recently announced its intention of working through the electoral process to achieve its objective.

Mr. Butler cited the example of the Menominee, who requested termination (the sale of reservation lands to the government in exchange for per capita payments to nation members) in 1961 and fell from prosperity into economic disaster because of the corollary termination of health, education, welfare, and other financial benefits, which it was formerly guaranteed. After desperate lobbying reservation status was restored to the Menominee in 1973.

## \* China's Chou in control

Continued from Page 1

clique — led by Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching — were present at the Congress, only one, Chiang Chun-chiao, was named as a Deputy Prime Minister and given a function at the Congress. The rest were spectators.

### Chou re-emerges

The re-emergence of Prime Minister Chou and his mandarins at the center of power in Peking is particularly comforting in Washington because the new American relationship with China was built largely on a personal relationship between Mr. Chou and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

No one in Washington could have been entirely sure that the Washington-Peking dialogue could have continued if Mr. Chou had been toppled by the "Shanghai radicals."

Whether the radicals, if victorious, would have repaired the Chinese breach with Moscow is questionable. Chairman Mao himself has consistently led in the movement of Chinese foreign policy away from its original alliance with Moscow. He is essentially a nationalist Chinese and has set himself up as the leader of what the Chinese regard as the true version of communism. The Moscow version is regarded in China as heretical.

### Confidence in ties

However, the Kissinger school of diplomats knows Prime Minister Chou, has worked comfortably with him, and is confident that this world will continue to be three cornered so long as he and his friends dominate the politics of Peking. No Westerner can possibly know what would have happened in Chinese foreign policy if

the Shanghai group had succeeded in toppling Mr. Chou and his associates.

But at least the long contest among people and ideologies in Peking seems to be resolved. Continuity in both domestic and foreign policy seems probable.

Thus the continued influence of Chou En-lai at the top in Peking is seen as a stabilizing factor at one of the three main corners of world power. In Washington there is economic uncertainty and doubt about the strength of leadership. In Moscow, Leonid I. Brezhnev is believed to be slipping and his successor is not yet visible.

### Domestic goals

In domestic matters this would seem to mean concentration on labor discipline and industrial development at the expense of the kind of periodic political disorder which Chairman Mao seems to like.

In foreign policy it would presumably mean a cautious pursuit of improved relations with the United States, Japan, and Western Europe. This would logically mean that China would continue to keep its distance from Moscow.

All in all, it seems a safe conclusion that the older, more sophisticated and more pragmatic members of the Chou En-lai leadership group have re-emerged successfully from the internal political turmoil of the last decade.

The Western diplomat who said "Confucius won," was oversimplifying. What has emerged is probably more of a compromise between rival factions than a decisive triumph of one over the other. In the West the result would perhaps be called a coalition government.

## \* Investing in a Rolls

Continued from Page 1

The secondhand business is elegantly booming, too. The world's largest used-Rolls Royce dealers (so they claim), New York's Carriage House Motor Cars, Ltd., sold twice as many cars in recent months as a year ago.

"Sales have never been better," says sales-manager Robert McGuirk. "I've been with Rolls for 25 years and I've never known a December and January like it. It's unreal."

### 'He bought the best'

One company vice-president, adds Mr. McGuirk, has bought eight Rolls Royces over the last 11 months: "It cost him a quarter of a million. He bought the best."

Then there's William Davis of Charleston, President of the Bank of West Virginia, he drives a nine-year-old Oldsmobile to his office every day; but back in his garage wait 11 Rolls Royces, ranging from a 1920 Silver Ghost to a 1973 Corniche convertible (\$88,200).

After collecting them for 15 years, he emphasizes they are "not for sale at any price." And if you're wondering, yes, "I drive them from time to time. On a pretty afternoon I take a car out and go for a spin."

Mr. Davis is president of one of America's more exclusive groups, the 4,200-member Rolls Royce Owners' Club, Inc. The club's technically oriented newsletter is called "The Flying Lady" after the silver figure which has topped the famous radiator ever since 1910, just three years after Henry Royce teamed up with Charles Rolls to make and sell, respectively, their extraordinary cars.

Certainly Rolls Royce longevity — of the 70,000 or so ever made to grace the world's roads, more than half are still going — and limited supplies frequently turn depreciation on its head.

A Rolls may drop in value in its first few years of use. But it tends to rise again in value if kept for any length of time, especially if well-maintained.

So if you want a little more than mere transport, will take care of your car, and have a few thousand dollars to spare, your very own Rolls may be waiting for you in one of the 50 dealers' showrooms across 28 states.

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## Casual politics in Hawaii

By the Associated Press

Honolulu

Casual dress in tropical Hawaii is the order of the day. But until this week, the relaxed attitude on apparel had failed to breach the floor of the state House of Representatives.

The suit-and-tie requirement in the lower chamber died when Speaker James Wakatsuki faced bearded and long-haired freshmen Rep. Neil Abercrombie when the Legislature convened last week.

Avoiding a confrontation, Mr. Wakatsuki announced a more liberal code which allows virtually anything but T-shirts, slippers, and bare feet.

While Rep. Buddy Soares, the Republican floor leader, protested the relaxed standards might tarnish the image of the House, Rep. Tony Kumura came to Mr. Abercrombie's defense.

"I've seen a lot of crooks in sharp suits," said Mr. Kumura.

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## Study of Pueblo crewmen?

By Gay Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Questions are being raised here about proposed upcoming studies of former members of the U.S. spy ship Pueblo captured by North Korea in early 1968.

Is the announcement of the study — to be undertaken by the California-based Center of War Studies — linked to recent allegations against the former captain of the Pueblo, Lloyd H. Bucher, by the ship's former executive officer, Lt. Edward R. Murphy?

In a dramatic ceremony recently, Lieutenant Murphy refused to accept a Navy Commendation Medal charging that it represented "another attempt at a Pueblo cover-up, coining of whitewash."

Is the investigation, as Navy officials insist, solely a "legitimate" clinical evaluation, undertaken for health and psychological purposes, or can it be considered a form of "subtle pressure" on Pueblo crewmen to desist from the continuing charges and countercharges that have swirled around the capture of the spy ship on Jan. 22, 1968?

Navy officials insist that the study would be a regular clinical evaluation, and that no ulterior purposes are involved.

According to a Navy spokesman here, the Pueblo study is but one part of a continuing psychological-health profile of former U.S. military POWs and their families undertaken by the Center for Prisoner of War Studies at a medical research unit at San Diego. Jointly funded by both the Navy and Army, with roughly 35 employees, the center was established in April, 1972.

According to a Navy spokesman, the study of the Pueblo crewmen is a "follow-up medical evaluation... similar to that undertaken by POWs imprisoned in North Vietnam. The purposes, according to this official, are threefold:

- To identify any "health and adjustment problems."
- To "render assistance" if necessary.
- To study the "long-term effects" of confinement.

The official stresses that the initial news report which dubbed the study a broad Navy "inquiry" into the Communist capture of the Pueblo, is erroneous. Actually, the study is only in the "propositional stage" and has not yet received top Pentagon approval.

One crew member was killed during the North Korean capture.

Among the questions about the incident are why the Navy did not come to the aid of the Pueblo when first attacked by the North Koreans; why the ship was not more heavily armed; the competency of the ship's officers; and whether in fact, as Lieutenant Murphy has alleged, the release of the crew was deliberately delayed for two months by the ship's commander?

## Hashish in the cricket bats

By Reuters

Washington  
A Customs Service dog sniffing among a shipment of cricket bats from Pakistan aroused the curiosity of agents on the New York docks.

They investigated, the Customs Service reported, and found the blades had been hollowed out and filled with hashish worth \$50,000.



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## British urged to join talks anyway

# IRA: 'Ignore bombings'

By Jonathan Harsch  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The illegal "provisional" Irish Republican Army (IRA) wants the British to disregard the isolated incidents of violence that are taking place while negotiations go on for renewing a cease-fire in the province. IRA spokesmen have made this clear.

The same sources explain the current incidents of violence as needed to keep up the flow of funds to the IRA from their sympathizers in the USA.

Since the IRA formally ended its cease-fire on Jan. 18 four persons have been killed, three of them IRA members in the process of planting bombs. The fourth was a child killed by an IRA land mine intended for British troops.

British Government officials and representatives of Sinn Fein, the provisionals' political wing, met again Jan. 22 at a secret location.

British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Merlyn Rees stated bluntly after the meeting that there would be no more talks unless the violence was called off.

"When violence ceases," he said, "my officials will be ready to talk again to members of the provisional Sinn Fein about arrangements to

ensure effectively that the cease-fire does not break down."

But a week of bombs and bullets has not affected Mr. Rees's offer to continue negotiations and to carry out prisoner releases and troop reductions in return for a formal cease-fire.

A formal cease-fire announcement would have to come from the illegal IRA's secret headquarters in Dublin. That is where the issue of peace or continued guerrilla warfare is now being decided.

But the IRA in its turn is waiting to see what the Irish Government does. The Dublin government has been resisting any concessions to the IRA and has arrested two of its top leaders since the cease-fire ended. However, Dublin may decide to take the pressure off the IRA to facilitate a settlement between Mr. Rees and the IRA.

Reportedly, after years of crying for an Irish crackdown to wipe out the IRA, the British now want Ireland to give the IRA more freedom and a boost into politics.

Such a shift would upgrade the narrowly based, largely American-funded IRA and downgrade Northern Ireland's elected politicians, particularly the mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party.

In return for letting up on the IRA, Dublin is understood to be demanding

a firm guarantee from the British that the planned Northern Ireland elections for a constituent assembly be postponed for at least six months to allow the politicians to regain lost ground.

The prospects for peace in Northern Ireland thus rest on a complex circular argument with built-in self-destruct possibilities.

To add to the complexities, another factor is due to surface Jan. 26, when the militant Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, plans to make what he terms a major disclosure from the pulpit of his church.

Mr. Paisley is expected to disclose in sensational form the details of the recent talks between British Government officials and Sinn Fein. His maneuver could wreck the cease-fire moves by stirring up Ulster Protestant fears. It was fear of British withdrawal and of a slide into the unification of Ireland that wrecked last year's nearly successful five-month experiment in joint Protestant-Catholic local government.

If Mr. Paisley and Ulster's Protestant majority are to remain temporarily on the sidelines while the IRA emerges into the political daylight, the British must find some means of guaranteeing them a long-term political future in the province.

## Rhodesia guerrillas active, despite truce

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia

Six weeks after the Rhodesia cease-fire went into effect black African guerrilla forces still are active in the northeast border areas.

Asked about the level of military incidents since the Dec. 11 agreement, a government spokesman in Salisbury told this correspondent:

"It is roughly the same. There has been no cessation of terrorist activity."

He cited the government's Dec. 30 press release, which listed a number of incidents after the cease-fire technically was in effect. Included were the killing of four South African policemen, land-mine incidents, slaying of African tribesmen, abductions from African villages, and attacks on villages.

Thus far in January, the informant continued, "The same level of activity has continued in the same pattern."

## Routine continues

While guerrilla moves have not decreased, he added, the Rhodesian security forces are determined to see the cease-fire honored. This means they are continuing routine opera-

tions such as patrol activities and supervision of road gangs to guard against land mines.

White farmers in the Centenary area, 100 miles north of here, confirm the government claim of continued guerrilla hostilities.

Black African nationalist leaders meanwhile are understood to be trying to bring the situation under control as far as their infiltrators are concerned. The Smith government has used the violated cease-fire as justification for halting the release of black African detainees. One result is that setting a time and place for the proposed Rhodesia constitutional conference has been delayed.

Asked how well trained the guerrillas are, the spokesman said it varied widely.

## Guerrilla morale low?

Hard-core guerrillas trained by the Chinese are regarded as good fighters by the Rhodesian forces. But local recruits picked up inside Rhodesia seldom receive adequate instruction and therefore usually are indifferent combat men.

Regarding guerrilla morale, officials claim it is low because of the high rate of government-inflicted casualties prior to the December agreement. The spokesman said the effectiveness of the security operations was "never higher."

This has led to good morale among the Rhodesian security forces, he said, although that has been the case throughout hostilities. (On the other hand, there are persistent reports that the Rhodesian military commander, G. Peter Walls, has told the government that a solution to the guerrilla problem cannot be made by military means alone.)

The government meanwhile has taken steps to protect black Africans from terrorist pressure by evacuating tribal areas along the border and putting the inhabitants into protected villages. African workers on white farms likewise are having their compounds surrounded by security fences and protected by armed guards.

## U.S. price for peace—\$2 billion in aid to Israel

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Israel's request for \$2.1 billion in aid in the fiscal year beginning July 1, including \$1.5 billion for military purposes, generally is accepted among high State Department officials as the price the United States is going to have to pay for continuing progress toward an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Secretary of State Kissinger, who discussed the figures with Israeli Foreign Minister Allon during his visit here and detailed the request to President Ford, will be off to Israel in the middle of February to test the political ground for further Israeli territorial withdrawals in the Sinai and the possibility of getting from Egypt some compensatory political concessions in the form of pledges of nonbelligerence.

## Much groaning

At the Pentagon, at levels just below Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, a good deal of groaning about the proposed aid to Israel can be heard in private circles. No one wants to get into the kind of trouble that struck Gen. George S. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, when he recently criticized the influence wielded by the Israelis and their friends in Washington.

No one at the Pentagon or State Department doubts that Congress will provide Israel with just about what it asks for.

The numerous friends of Israel on the hill make a detailed case for the large Israeli request, which they maintain is not much more than they are getting during the current fiscal year.

The way they figure it, during the current year the Congress authorized Israel to receive \$300 million in military credits, plus \$324 million in "supporting assistance," \$40 million to integrate Russian Jewish immigrants, and \$10 million for agricultural aid.

## Different picture

But this was in fact, they explain, supplemented by continuing deliveries financed out of the \$2.2 billion in military aid (including \$1.5 billion in grants) allocated by Congress to make up for the losses sustained by Israel during the October war. Some was delivered during the great C-6 airlift, and the rest is still in the supply pipeline.

Considering inflation in the cost of military hardware, friends of Israel maintain the flow will be just about maintained during the current year, but not increased. They admit, nonetheless that it would be quite a jump over the \$500 million the Israelis

received in 1971-72 and the \$300 million they got in 1972-73.

Some Pentagon experts fear that Israel will gain such a superiority in advanced U.S. material that it might launch a preemptive war. But supporters of Israel paint a different picture.

According to them, the world has not yet fully realized the extent to which the Soviet Union has built up Syria with deliveries in the past year alone with 180 aircraft, including 60 MIG-23s and 26s, which can fly faster

than any aircraft in the possession of the Israelis.

## Superior tanks

They say the Syrians also have received 1,000 T-62 tanks, which are the equal at least of the American M-60 and far superior to Israel's fleet of 20-year-old M-48 tanks.

They also maintain that Egypt has received plenty of money from the Saudis and other major oil producers to pay for arms imported from France and Britain.

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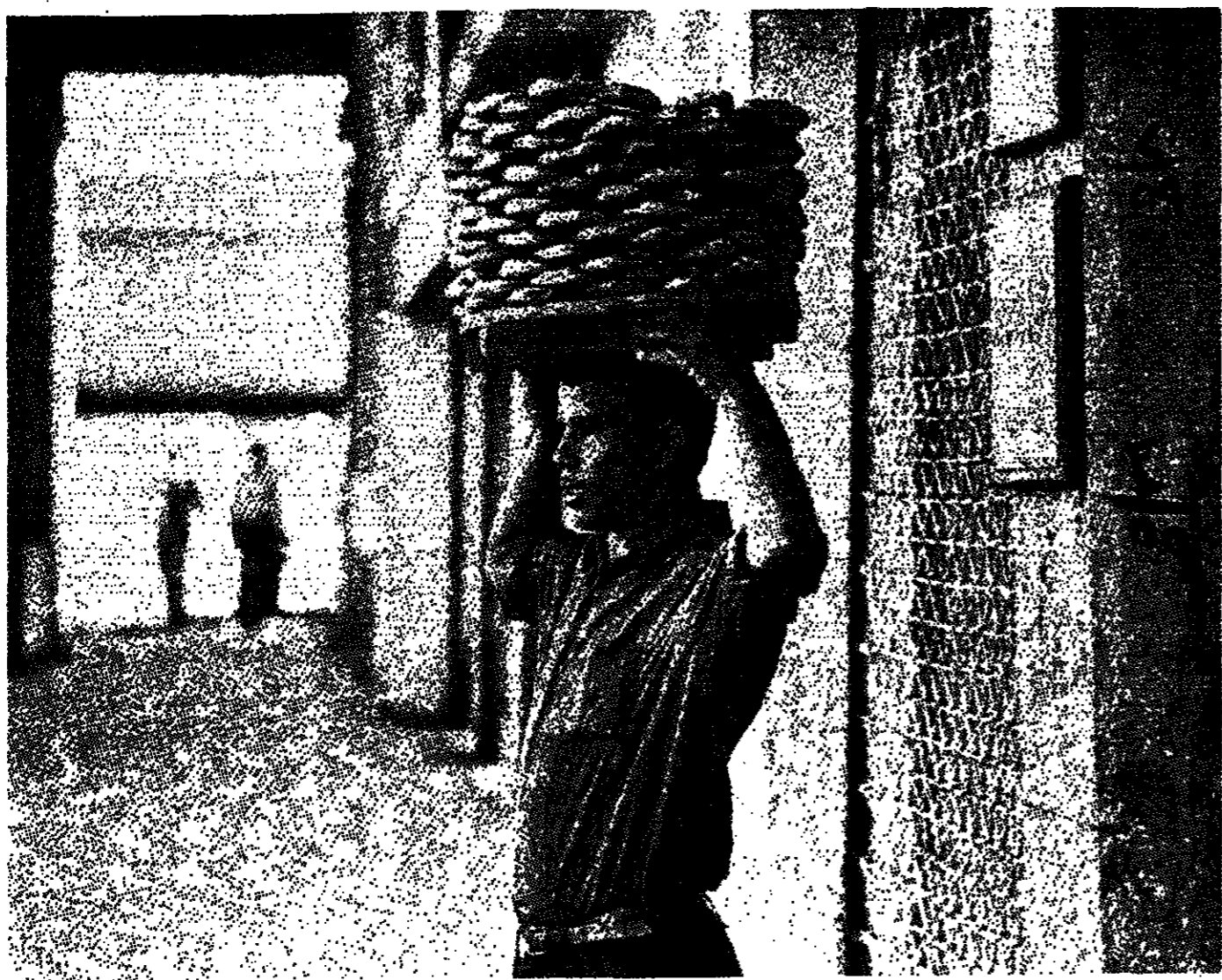
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Head up for the baker

With a load of sesame rolls on his head, this Iraqi baker takes up a stand outside a bank to sell his wares to the

bank employees as they leave at the end of their day's work.

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

## Confrontation in Czechoslovakia

Renewed attacks on reform leaders of 1968 hint conflict between moderates, hard-liners

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

A new confrontation is taking place in the prolonged tussle between moderates and hard-liners in the Czechoslovak party leadership.

That is the conclusion reached by Western observers in Prague, based on the recent revival of harsh attacks against the reform leaders of 1968.

The issue turns on long-standing disagreements about the rehabilitation of lesser though nonetheless prominent and important political figures who fell in the post-Dubcek purge.

Reports of a renewal of the conflict — pitting the firmly established hard-line group in the party's upper apparatus against the moderates headed by Party Secretary Gustav Husak — mushroomed after the last meeting of the party committee, held in late November.

Contrary to usual practice, a minimum of publicity was given to the proceedings of this meeting. Normal procedure has been for the media to carry the speech of the party leader and summaries of other main participants in discussion. This time, however, none of this was printed.

A brief communique implied that the meeting was mainly economic.

Yet the agenda included also cadre proposals, that is, matters concerned with leading personnel in party or state apparatus.

Minor changes in federal administration were later disclosed — none, however, important enough to have required this special top level attention.

But a major reshuffle at the top has been likely ever since the re-election two years ago of the ailing President of the Republic, Ludvik Svoboda. At that time, the conservatives on the party presidium made an abortive move to oust Dr. Husak as party chief by maneuvering him into the presidency.

When the clash over the future of the one-time reformers began, Dr. Husak and his supporters argued that the normalization process after the turbulent 1968-69 period was accomplished. It was time for détente within the party, as well as internationally.

### Reintegration urged

It was time also, they said, to bring back into government posts some of the politically less radical reformers, with or without reinstatement.

Especially were they concerned to re-engage the services of key economic and other expert personnel. Some 40 percent of all executives and managers had lost their jobs, as well as their party cards, in the purge —

with damaging effects on the country's working efficiency.

The move was successfully blocked by the hard-liners, leaving the issue to be revived once again, and keeping the leadership divided.

The conflict still is between the moderates and the dogmatists. The moderates dislike the permanent outlawing of gifted and potentially useful personnel solely because of their old association with the reform movement. The dogmatists still want them out, rejecting middle-of-the-road moves toward internal conciliation.

### Soviet support limited

The latter's totally intransigent spokesman is Vasil Bilak, the arch advocate of what has become the classic hard-line argument throughout the bloc — that East-West détente requires not domestic liberalization but an intensified, ever more vigilant campaign against liberal Western ideas. And in Czechoslovakia's ultra-sensitive case, this includes barriers against any return to positions of influence of any of the 1968 reformers.

To the Russians, Dr. Husak still stands for stability, and they have scotched several conservative maneuvers to undermine him as head of the party. But their support has its limits. They also have their deep ideological fears about détente.

This ambivalence in Moscow tends to strengthen Dr. Husak's opponents — leaving the long drawn-out inner party struggle in Prague between dogmatism and moderation still unresolved.

## Pollution threatens Israel's Sea of Galilee

Scientists strive to save country's main source of fresh water by 'biological war'

By the Associated Press

Tabgha, Israel  
The biblical Sea of Galilee is the only big pool of fresh water in Israel. It provides one-third of the country's water supply, from household taps to irrigation in the Negev Desert.

Now the sea where Jesus preached is threatened with pollution, and Israeli scientists are striving to save it.

Working in a laboratory on the traditional spot where Jesus fed the multitudes with loaves and fishes, the scientists have found a unique antipollution technique, says Colette Serruya, a water expert.

The plan is to start a "population competition" among the algae, the scum-like organisms that choke and pollute the depths of the sea. As different kinds of algae fight each other for living space, the water is expected to clear.

### Rich diet

"We hope to do this by regulating the level of the lake," says Dr. Serruya, director of the government-sponsored research laboratory. This means simply pumping more water from the lake in summer and letting it refill in winter.

Shrinking the lake in the summer heat would increase the concentration of phosphorus and nitrates in the remaining water, making too rich a diet for the peridinium-type algae that infest it, she explains. This would permit other, less polluting types of algae to take over.

"But we must control it very, very closely because this is real biological

war," says the scientist who emigrated to Israel from France.

Three years ago Israel's Nature Reserves Authority forecast that the Sea of Galilee was "doomed to utter ruin by pollution." Some experts predicted the sea would be dead by 1978.

But Dr. Serruya contends that although the condition of the sea is "far from ideal," it is not yet polluted.

### Sweltering vacationers

"I drink from it all the time," she says.

Some of the Galilee's pollution-like qualities, its peculiar chemical composition and almost total lack of oxygen in summer, are due to the heat of the water — 63 degrees F. at its coldest up to 100 degrees F. in summer.

The sea, egg-shaped and 13 miles long, nestles 685 feet below sea level, and summer vacationers swelter in the heat.

The Israelis pump about 500 million cubic meters of water out of the sea every year. Most of it is sucked into a huge pipeline, the national water carrier, that runs the length of the country. Another 300 million cubic meters are lost by evaporation.

Yoram Avnimelech, a professor from Israel's Institute of Technology, says that draining the swamps of the Hulah Valley was a triumph of pioneering in the 1950's, but it meant pollution for the lake.

It exposed half a million years of accumulated peat soil to the atmosphere. The soil instantly began to decompose, producing vast amounts

of nitrates that are washed into the Sea of Galilee by winter rains.

### Tougher problem

Some authorities recommended reflooding the valley to cover the peat, but a university team has developed a system of clearing out the nitrates with bacteria.

"The problem may be solved in two or three years," predicts Professor Avnimelech, who coordinates all research on the Galilee watershed.

But a tougher problem could arise, he says.

Much of the water that feeds the Sea of Galilee and the upper Jordan River comes from springs on the Golan Heights, which rise from the northeast lake shore. If Israel returned the Golan to Syria under U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's peace initiatives, Professor Avnimelech says, the Syrians could cut off 50 percent of those sources and gravely affect Israel's entire water supply.

## Three firms to build big Sudan sugar mill

By Reuter

Tokyo

Firms in Britain, Kuwait, and Japan have reached an agreement with the Sudanese Government to build what they say will be one of the world's biggest sugar mills in Sudan.

Nishio-Iwai, a leading Japanese company and one of the three firms involved in the project, said the \$150 million plant would produce 300,000 metric tons of sugar a year initially. It was hoped to boost production to about a million tons a year by the late 1980's.

Portugal was no better

## Whites return to Guinea-Bissau

Bissau, Guinea-Bissau  
In this former capital of Portuguese colonialism in Guinea, black and white live side-by-side in uneasy harmony since the coup in Lisbon last April.

About 200 Portuguese settlers have stayed on in this swampy former Portuguese West African possession, which became the independent state of Guinea-Bissau on Sept. 10.

Every evening whites gather on the terrace of the Grand Hotel, talking in low tones and showing visible apprehension at the latest official measures here, including one prohibiting the transfer of funds out of the country.

The political upheavals last year at first caused a mass white exodus. But returning to Portugal, the settlers found things not much better because of the policies of the new rulers who had deposed the right-wing dictatorship.

So, confronted with an offer of genuine cooperation from the new Guinea-Bissau rulers, most of the settlers have since returned to the former colony.

### Bank to be nationalized

But the ruling African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) has posed a condition for this cooperation: that old colonial structures disappear and be replaced by an economic framework benefiting Guinea-Bissau's 500,000 blacks.

So the whites wait tensely for what the future will bring.

President Luis Cabral told Reuter in an interview here that one immediate measure to change the economy would be the nationalization of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino (the bank for overseas trade).

Speculators say Guinea-Bissau, contrary to previous belief, has rich natural resources of petroleum, gold, diamonds, and bauxite. The new state

commissioner for economy and finances, Vasco Cabral, has accused the former rulers of failing properly to develop these resources.

However, some white settlers attribute this failing to the former administration's preoccupation with its 13-year guerrilla war with African rebels.

### Arrests, detention

The PAIGC, one of Africa's most efficient liberation movements, declared guerrilla war on Portugal in 1961. Its leaders went to the Soviet Union, China, and other Communist countries for training.

The arrest and detention of a number of Guinea-Bissau citizens and Portuguese by the PAIGC since the withdrawal of the Portuguese military last autumn has led to rumors about possible opposition to the new rulers.

But President Cabral denied that such opposition existed. He said the arrested Guinea-Bissau citizens were "enemies of our people whom we have the responsibility of neutralizing because they sought to pose as nationalists after having collaborated with the Portuguese secret police during the occupation."

They will be brought before a people's tribunal, he said.

One's first impression on arrival in this capital of slightly under 80,000 is of a friendly community, tucked away in lush greenery, with avenues lined by red-roofed, colonial-style villas.

### Names painted out

The streets — kept meticulously clean by a new volunteer municipal corps — have not yet been renamed. Dubs of white paint discreetly conceal old colonial names.

But old customs die hard. The Portuguese language is still spoken

and taught. One-third of the city's population is half-breed and speaks Creole, a derivation of Portuguese.

Armed soldiers, a reminder of the recent war, still guard the presidential palace, the post office where the radio station is located, and the main bank. And the shops are well stocked with Portuguese goods.

Today, Guinea-Bissau, with an area of 14,000 square miles, makes most of its income as a producer of rice, palm oil, groundnuts, coconuts, and timber.

The PAIGC is generally considered Moscow-oriented. Officials around the capital call each other "comrade," but the new leaders refuse to identify themselves publicly with any philosophy.

"Our philosophy," said President Cabral, "is to make our people happy on the basis of the realities of our country."

## Thais agree to cut rubber sold to world market

By Reuter

Bangkok, Thailand

Thailand has agreed in principle to a Malaysian proposal to cut back the supply of natural rubber in the world market by about 10 percent, a Thai Agriculture Ministry official says.

Seearmari Wasuwat, director of the rubber division of the ministry, said the agreement was reached during a recent visit by a Malaysian rubber mission seeking Thailand's cooperation in a program to stabilize the price of natural rubber.

Mr. Seearmari denied a local press report that Thailand also would cut its annual rubber production by about 10 percent, but he said that the flow of rubber to the world market should be regulated to create a balance between supply and demand.

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## Ost und West am Scheideweg

Die sowjetische Kündigung des Handelsabkommens mit den Vereinigten Staaten aus dem Jahre 1972 ist eine große Enttäuschung. Außenminister Henry A. Kissinger, der eigentliche Architekt des Abkommens, hatte lange daran gearbeitet, den Kongress dazu zu bewegen, die Klausel in dem Handelsgesetz von 1974 fallenzulassen, die das der Sowjetunion eingeräumte Meistbegünstigungsrecht mit einer erhöhten Auswanderung sowjetischer Juden verknüpft hatte.

Dr. Kissinger hat wiederholt darauf hingewiesen, daß eine solche Verknüpfung unangebracht sei und von Moskau als Einmischung in sowjetische Angelegenheiten ausgelegt werden würde. Er setzte sich ohne Erfolg dafür ein, daß die Politiker in Washington es ihm und dem Außenministerium überlassen sollten, die Frage der Diskriminierung sowjetischer Juden auf diplomatischem Wege anzuschneiden.

Trotz der Warnsignale aus Moskau kam die Kündigung des Handelsabkommens von 1972 in seiner Gesamtheit als eine Überraschung. Sie wirft viele Fragen hinsichtlich der Vorgänge im Kreml auf.

Gewinnen die sowjetischen Vertreter einer harten Linie die Oberhand über Leonid Breschnjew, den wichtigsten Befürworter einer Entspannung? Ist das der Grund für all die jüngsten Gerüchte, die um Breschnjew entstanden sind, und für die Absage seiner geplanten Nahostreise? Kündigt dies ganz allgemein eine Verhärtung der sowjetischen Haltung in den Beziehungen zum Westen an?

Der nächste Test der sowjetischen Absichten kommt, wenn die Gespräche über die Begrenzung strategischer Rüstungen (SALT) am 31. Januar in Genf wiederaufgenommen werden. Der Hauptzweck dieser Verhandlungsphase ist die Ausarbeitung der Einzelheiten des Abkommens, über das sich Präsident Ford und Leonid Breschnjew im November in Wladiwostok im Prinzip geeinigt hatten. Die beiden Politiker hatten festgelegt, daß jede Seite höchstens 2.400 strategische Bomber und Raketen haben sollte.

Bedeutet die Kündigung des Handelsabkommens, daß Moskau jetzt in der Frage der Auswanderung der Juden nach Israel strenger vorgehen wird? Die Ungewißheit wird zu großer Besorgnis unter den Tausenden von Juden führen, die noch auszuwandern hoffen.

Eine andere Frage, die sich aus dem sowjetischen Schritt ergibt, ist,

ob der Westen auf der Konferenz für Europäische Sicherheit, die sich nun schon monatelang in Genf dahinschleppt, wird irgendwelche Konzessionen hinsichtlich eines freieren Personenverkehrs über die Ost-West-Grenze hinweg erhalten können. Für den Westen ist dieses humanitäre Ziel eine der Hauptaufgaben der Konferenz. Für die Russen ist die Konferenz hauptsächlich ein Mittel, eine Garantie für die bestehenden Grenzen in Europa zu erhalten.

Im Januar 1975 stehen die Ost-West-Beziehungen an einem Scheideweg. Welche Richtung sie nehmen werden, wird von den Entscheidungen einer Handvoll Männer abhängen, die sich hinter den schweißgebadeten Mauern des Kremls beraten.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 16. Januar.]

## Relations est-ouest à la croisée des chemins

La répudiation par l'Union soviétique de l'accord commercial passé en 1972 avec les Etats-Unis est une profonde déception. M. Henry Kissinger, secrétaire d'Etat, l'architecte principal de cet accord, avait œuvré depuis longtemps pour persuader le Congrès d'abandonner la clause insérée dans le traité de commerce de 1974 liant l'idée de « traitement en faveur de la nation la plus favorisée », en ce qui concerne l'Union soviétique, à une augmentation de l'émigration des juifs soviétiques.

Le Dr Kissinger a prévenu à maintes reprises que cette association n'était pas appropriée et qu'elle serait interprétée par Moscou comme une immixtion dans les affaires soviétiques. Il plaide en vain pour que les politiciens de Washington lui laissent à lui et au Ministère des Affaires étrangères le soin de soulever la question de la discrimination à l'endroit des juifs soviétiques, et cela par voie diplomatique.

En dépit des signes avertisseurs parvenant de Moscou le rejet total de l'accord commercial de 1972 eut malgré tout l'effet d'une surprise. Il soulève de nombreuses questions quant à ce qui se passe actuellement au Kremlin.

Les partisans de la politique soviétique dure, sont-ils en train de prendre de l'ascendant sur M. Leonid Breschnjew, l'avocat principal de la détente? Est-ce là la raison de toutes les récentes rumeurs concernant M. Breschnjew et de l'annulation de son voyage prévu au Moyen-Orient? Est-ce là l'annonce d'un durcissement du comportement des Soviétiques sur toute la ligne dans le cadre des relations avec l'Ouest?

La reprise des entretiens sur la limitation des armes stratégiques (SALT) à Genève le 31 janvier va constituer le prochain test des intentions soviétiques. Le but principal de cette phase des négociations sera de mettre au point les détails de l'accord de principe auxquels sont parvenus le président Ford et M. Breschnjew.

nevi à Vladivostok en novembre dernier. Les deux leaders fixèrent alors à 2.400 le plafond du nombre de bombardiers stratégiques et de missiles que chacune des parties pouvait posséder.

L'annulation du traité de commerce signifie-t-il que Moscou veuille imposer maintenant des conditions plus strictes en ce qui concerne l'émigration des juifs en Israël? L'incertitude causera une profonde appréhension parmi les milliers de juifs qui espèrent encore émigrer.

Une nouvelle question soulevée par l'action soviétique est celle de savoir si l'Ouest sera en mesure de gagner quelques concessions pour une plus grande liberté de mouvement des gens à travers la ligne de démarcation est-ouest, lors des négociations de la sécurité européenne sur la sécurité qui s'éternisent à Genève depuis des mois. Ce but humanitaire est pour l'Ouest l'une des principales tâches de la conférence. Pour les Russes, la conférence est principalement un moyen de s'assurer l'approbation des frontières européennes actuelles.

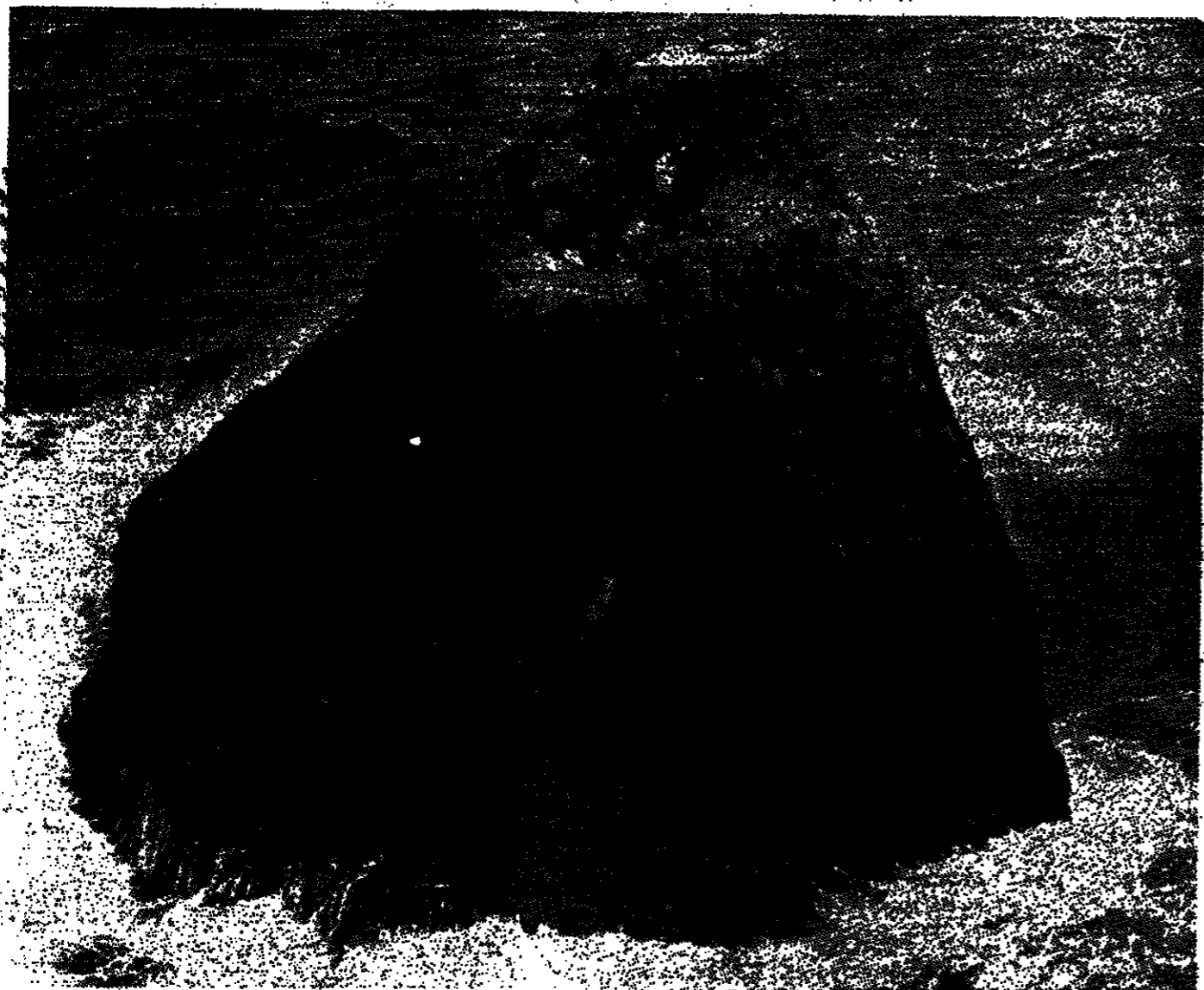
Janvier 1975 représente une croisée des chemins dans les relations est-ouest. La direction qu'elles prendront dépendra d'une poignée d'hommes qui délibèrent derrière les parois secrètes du Kremlin.

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 18 janvier, à la dernière page.]

## Arias Navarro stresses Franco's role in Spain

By Reuters

Spanish Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro has been quoted as saying that Spain still is dependent on the decisions of head of state Gen. Francisco Franco.



Three-nation squabble over a rock

Britain, Ireland, and Denmark are disputing ownership of this outcrop of rock, known as Rockall, 200 miles out into the Atlantic. What is at stake is the strong possibility

of oil in the area. Rockall's status is expected to be discussed at the next International Law of the Sea Conference set to open in Geneva in March.

## 'Slave' trade flourishes in Brazilian jungle

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil — What they call a "cat" in Brazil's "wild west" is a wide-ranging employment agent who delivers workers to ranches being carved out of the Amazon jungle.

The workers he rounds up and hands over for fees of up to \$150 a head, paid by the rancher, are becoming known as "white slaves" — although not in the traditional definition.

Brazilian white slaves are poor, often illiterate peasant men, usually from the dry and crowded northeast region. They are enticed into the

Amazon by the promise of decent working and living conditions and steady pay for cutting back trees and tending cattle or crops.

Those who go probably dream of building up a stake of money to return with or to buy their own piece of Amazon land. Many take their families.

### No scruples

The cat puts them on trucks, pays for their meals along the way, and perhaps gives them some work clothes. When the peasants arrive at their new homes they are already in debt to the ranch for the travel expenses.

And they soon may go deeper into debt to the ranch kitchen and company store. The debt often eats up most or all of the monthly pay, generally less than \$50 for a Brazilian ranch hand.

A white slave may not leave until he pays his debt. Many have turned up in towns telling how they had to sneak away or even flee under gunfire.

The government agrarian reform agency, INCRA, said in a 1974 report: "The workers are cast into the middle of the jungle, and the isolation generates a complete dependence on the 'cat,' who does not have the least scruples about taking advantage of the circumstances. From there, the

consequences are abuses, cruelties, and exploitation."

Brazilian newspapers have conducted an intermittent campaign against the white slavery of the Amazon, documenting numerous cases with statements by victims, witnesses, and even cats.

### 52 new inspectors

Last year, the government announced that federal police were cracking down on the methods used by the cats because of reports received in Brasilia, the national capital.

Before 1975, the Labor Ministry had five inspectors to investigate such practices in the Amazon basin. This year the Ministry is scheduled to add 52 inspectors to the region as part of a national program to improve labor law enforcement.

There are an estimated half-million ranch workers scattered through the Amazon, which is more than twice as big as Mexico.

In the past 17 months, 45 reports of white slavery were investigated by labor inspectors, the newspaper O Estado de Sao Paulo said recently. The investigation results have not been published.

O Estado de Sao Paulo reported that one inspector said a case of white slavery he investigated in Para State was among "thousands of cases that are repeated and remain without a solution."

## Falkland Islands' sovereignty disputed

By Reuters

Port Stanley, Falkland Islands — Almost all the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands want to remain under British rule, but a growing number realize that change is virtually inevitable.

The question of the colony's sovereignty, which Argentina has disputed with Britain since 1832, is likely to be discussed in the near future.

Britain is committed to defending the interests and wishes of the island-born population, estimated at about 1,400. Argentina is committed to negotiations for a peaceful solution over the islands, which it calls Islas Malvinas.

### A question of waiting

A significant pro-Argentine lobby in the United Nations, and the facts of geography — the islands are some 800 miles from Argentina and 8,000 miles from London — are seen as pointers to the future.

"It's a question of waiting, and it

the Argentine Government can persuade their people to wait long enough they must eventually achieve their aim," Robin Pitaluga, a sheep farmer and member of the legislative council, said.

Mr. Pitaluga, whose family have been farming on these southwest Atlantic islands for more than 100 years, said he would oppose transfer of sovereignty to the bitter end. But he added that if sovereignty were transferred, he would stay and give it a try.

Similar attitudes have largely been conditioned by Argentina's tactful and cautious diplomacy over the last three years.

### Accord signed

In August, 1971, London and Buenos Aires signed a joint agreement on the islands, thereby ending the islands' two generations of isolation from the Argentine mainland.

The agreement brought the islands a number of tangible benefits — a regular air service to the mainland, schooling and hospital facilities, an

inflow of tourists, and the prospect of trade.

Argentina has also built an oil depot near Port Stanley to supply islanders with oil at domestic Argentine prices.

As the islands' economy is precariously dependent on the world price of wool — currently down to about 60 cents a pound from last year's record \$1.25 — the prospects of further Argentine investment are considered attractive in some sectors.

But many islanders, who feel deeply rooted in their British past, are not happy about what they describe as an increasing Argentine encroachment on their lives.

### Extremist views held

A number of islanders, determined to remain British, formed themselves into a power group — the Falkland Islands Committee — last November. The committee has considerable popular support and takes extremist views.

It dismisses the Argentine claim as irrational. "They have millions of acres in Patagonia, many of which are not properly farmed," one committee member asked. "What do they need us for?"

On the whole, observers note that standards of living in the Falkland Islands are considerably higher than in similar sheep-farming areas in Patagonia.

An Argentine sheep farmer, Roberto Sutherland, visiting the islands for the first time, said: "Argentina might be justified in its claims, but it should leave the islands alone. It's a real paradise which should remain the way it is."

### Woodcutting plan popular with public

Boston

Massachusetts Commissioner Arthur W. Brownell says this year's Cut-A-Cord program — permitting the public to cut dead wood in state forests at a minimal cost — has been more successful than last year's.

Wood may be harvested for home use by purchaser for a fee of \$2, and individuals are limited to three cords.

Trees to be taken are marked with yellow paint by forestry personnel. Cutting certain trees away improves the health of remaining trees, Mr. Brownell said.

## That Churchill portrait is still controversial

By Reuters

London

A portrait of Sir Winston Churchill has never been shown in public is still a subject of controversy 20 years after it was painted.

The wartime British leader disliked the artist, Graham Sutherland, considered it one of his better works.

The whereabouts of the portrait remained a mystery as the Churchill centenary year drew to a close last year.

The painting was commissioned by both houses of Parliament and presented to Sir Winston on his 80th birthday in November, 1954. Afterward it disappeared into the cellars of the Churchill family's London home at Hyde Park Gate.

The painting aroused immediate controversy. Prominent Conservative Lord Hailsham said at the time it was disgusting, ill-mannered, and terrible, while the Welsh Socialist Aneurin Bevan said it was a wonderful work.

### family unswayed

Mr. Sutherland has tried on occasions to persuade the Churchill family to exhibit the painting, but without success. He recently told an interviewer: With people as insensitive to modern

painting as the present Churchill family, it's not surprising that they keep it in the dark. If you consider what is known, it must be a possibility that it has been destroyed or deteriorated."

Winston Churchill, member of Parliament and grandson of the former Prime Minister, said his own impression of the portrait was a "sickly yellow color, green in complexion and generally grotesque features."

He confirmed that both his grandparents disliked the painting — "Both felt it was a calculated insult" — and said he had not seen it since he attended the presentation at Westminster Hall as a boy of 13.

### Butz says wheat prices are unlikely to decline

By the Associated Press

Amarillo, Texas

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz says market figures indicate there is little chance for a decline in major wheat prices in the next year or so.

Mr. Butz recently told the National Association of Wheat Growers that despite a 1975 record wheat harvest estimated at 2 billion bushels, U.S. reserves are expected to be relatively small through mid-1975.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Scall seeks global anti-terrorism action

United Nations, N.Y.

The chief United States delegate to the United Nations says he's going to launch a new drive for international action against terrorism, now that the French Government is upset about the situation.



Ambassador Scall

After more than two years of cold-shouldering U.S. efforts to get UN action against hijackers and other terrorists, France's pro-Arab government had a change of heart this week when Arab terrorists held 10 French people hostage overnight in an Orly Airport restroom.

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski called for "an agreed international position that would permit the punishment of terrorist-killers."

U.S. Ambassador John A. Scall said in an interview that Mr. Poniatowski's remarks "clearly reflect a growing revulsion in the Western world to the use of terror tactics to achieve political ends. We will be discussing with the French and other governments what steps we can take to give some sort of concrete meaning to this," Mr. Scall continued.

## Exxon earnings continue to climb

New York

The world's biggest oil company, Exxon Corporation, announced Thursday that fourth-quarter earnings after taxes climbed 9.3 percent, capping a year in which earnings rose 28.5 percent.

The quarter's net income totaled \$860 million, or \$3.84 a share, compared with \$787 million, or \$3.51 a share in the fourth quarter of 1973 — the time when Middle East producers first slapped on their oil embargo and petroleum prices began their upward spiral.

Revenues rose 49 percent to \$12.57 billion against \$8.42 billion in the comparable period last year. For the full year ended Dec. 31, Exxon said it earned \$3.14 billion, or \$14.03 a share, compared with 1973's \$2.44 billion, or \$10.90 a share. In 1972 and 1971 the company earned about \$1.5 billion.

## EPA may go to court to halt water pollution

Philadelphia

Claiming that suburban Pittsburgh residents face danger from water polluted by three steel firms, the Environmental Protection Agency is preparing to ask for court-ordered water pollution controls.

An EPA study has shown that U.S. Steel, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, and Jones & Laughlin Steel pour 2,481 pounds of cyanide and 981 pounds of phenols — acid runoff — daily into the Monongahela River, which supplies drinking water to suburban South Hills. From August to December, 1974, hundreds of residents of the area were said to have been sickened by foul-smelling and foul-tasting water.

A spokesman for Wheeling-

Pittsburgh said he was surprised "the EPA seems to be abandoning its own procedures to go to court." U.S. Steel officials had no immediate comment; and Jones & Laughlin officials were unavailable for comment.

## Los Angeles police train for possible riots

Los Angeles

Police Chief Ed Davis has launched a major crowd-control training program among his officers because of concern over possible food riots in a depressed economy.

Cmdr. Frank Brittelli says, "Frankly, I'm afraid of food riots. . . . We've tried to analyze it, but it's a little different because the guy across the line from you that you're opposing is your neighbor, or your brother."

He stressed that the 7,200-member department is neither predicting nor expecting food riots. He said part of the reason for the training is that "it's been a long time since we've had any problems, and we're trying to bring back our expertise."

## Saudi sheikh offers to buy the Alamo

San Antonio, Texas

Sheikh Masoud al-Sharif al-Hamdan

of Saudi Arabia wants to buy the Alamo, the state-owned shrine to Texas independence, and present it as a gift to his son.

"My son learned how to fly in San Antonio. He used to visit the Alamo and he loved it," the San Antonio News quoted the sheikh as writing a Houston lawyer. "Please contact the proper people and see if we can buy it. I want to present it as a gift to my son."

The lawyer said he would write the sheikh explaining the difficulty of his request. "I'll suggest to him to think of something else, maybe a Texas ranch, to present to his son," he said. The son was in Texas under a program in which foreign officers train at American military bases. Four Air Force bases and Ft. Sam Houston are located here.

## Home-run hitter Kiner voted to Hall of Fame

New York

Slugging outfielder Ralph Kiner was elected into the Hall of Fame Thursday, joining the elite group of baseball's greatest by the slimmest margin of one vote in his last eligible year.



Ralph Kiner

Kiner, a seven-time National League home run champion, was elected by the Baseball Writers Association of America. He was the only player selected from a list of 37 eligibles submitted to the BBWAA by the group's Selection Committee. He received 273 votes from the total of 362, one more than the required 272 — or 75 percent — needed for election. Robin Roberts, former Philadelphia Phillies pitcher who won 286 games during a 19-year major league career, finished second in the balloting with 263 votes, nine shy of election.

## Korea opposition leader won't see U.S. officials

San Francisco

Plans to talk with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and U.S. congressional leaders have been dropped by the leader of South Korea's major opposition party, Dr. Young Sam Kim. He announced here that he would cut short his two-week U.S. visit and return to South Korea Jan. 26 to lead a boycott against what he called "an illegal silent coup" — the national referendum announced by President Park Chung Hee this week.

Monitor correspondent Frederic A. Moritz reports that Dr. Kim, president of the New Democratic Party, called the proposed referendum an effort to sabotage his planned meeting with U.S. officials. Declaring participation in the referendum is pointless because safeguards against ballot box irregularities are lacking, he said his group has increasing support within the South Korean Army, and that civil war is "possible."

President Park has long been under attack by Roman Catholic and Protestant critics who accuse him of authoritarianism.

## Nixon legal-defense fund seeks foreign donors

Washington

Richard M. Nixon's legal-defense fund, almost broke after paying another \$20,000 in lawyer's fees, is appealing to foreign contributors for help in raising \$1 million to aid the former president.

Rabbi Baruch Korff, head of the President Nixon Justice Fund, handed the \$20,000 check Wednesday to a secretary for the Washington law firm representing Mr. Nixon in a range of legal entanglements.

It brought to \$100,000 the legal fees paid by the fund since Mr. Nixon resigned Aug. 9. Rabbi Korff said. And, according to the Rabbi, it left a balance of \$142,322 owed to the firm of Miller, Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin — and it virtually wiped out the fund's bank account. In fact, Rabbi Korff's assistant, Barry Cooperstein, reportedly contributed \$138 from his own pocket to reach the \$20,000 figure and make the payment on Wednesday.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Intervention opposed

Only one in 10 Americans would favor military intervention if the Arab nations imposed another oil embargo on the United States, the Gallup poll said Thursday. The poll, appearing in the Washington Post, also showed that 35 percent of those asked what the United States should do in the event of another embargo, believed the country should try to become self-sufficient in oil.

### Queen won't host Amin

Privately, British authorities in London said there was no chance Queen Elizabeth would agree to play hostess to Ugandan President Idi Amin, who invited himself for visits to Scotland, Wales, and North Ireland in August to meet "the people who are struggling for self-determination and independence from your political and economic system."

### Most GM plants open

General Motors Corporation said Wednesday in Detroit that all but three of its 23 U.S. assembly plants will be operating next week. All GM truck plants will remain open.

### U.S. lags in arms race

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger says the United States is spending at least 20 percent less than Russia on military power. He warned in a speech in New York it could lead to an upset of worldwide military balance.

### Food-stamp suit

A suit seeking to block an increase in the price of federal food stamps has been filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, the second such action in less than a week. The suit was filed Wednesday by the Food Research and Action Center of New York City on behalf of Minota Ginther of Seattle, Wash., and nine other individuals. An earlier suit had been filed by Consumers Union.

### Tank aid for Turkey

The Defense Department has notified Congress that it proposes to sell Turkey \$229.9 million worth of tank modernization conversion kits.

## ★Oil-selling states plan

Continued from Page 1

Algerian President Boumedienne will be opening the OPEC conference in an atmosphere overcharged by reactions of OPEC states to Dr. Kissinger's warning of possible U.S. military intervention in case the West faces economic "strangulation."

A recent U.S. request to Britain for "occasional" use of air-base facilities on Masirah Island, south of the Persian Gulf, has been confirmed by British and U.S. spokesmen, although it was labeled "propaganda" by an Omani Government statement Jan. 22.

### Arabs criticize

But the Algerie Presse Service in an Algeria release criticized this and "U.S. military intervention" in the gulf. One Kuwait newspaper suggested the gulf states organize clandestine guerrilla militia forces to prepare for U.S. military action. Another claimed opposition was growing in Bahrain to basing the small U.S. naval task force in the Persian Gulf there.

Neither Oman nor Bahrain are OPEC members and will not be officially present at Algiers, but such reactions reflect the general nervousness over the gulf question.

Oil experts here anticipate new Iranian proposals at Algiers to work out oil price indexes tied to the price of other inflation-hit commodities, such as wheat and steel, and perhaps Iranian proposals for slight crude-oil price increases this year.

### New currency proposed

Algeria is expected to propose a new "Arab dinar" currency unit to replace petrodollars in the oil market. Recent Algerian commentaries described Western revaluation of gold

reserves as "diabolical." The Western moves on gold have also elicited warnings from Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran.

The general manager of the Algerian national bank recently termed plans to recycle petrodollars as "the holdup of the century." Other Arab spokesmen inside OPEC have said oil producers must defend themselves against speculative increases in gold prices, perhaps by reducing oil production to fit the producers' own monetary needs.

Algeria has also been floating the idea of establishing new "economic development zones" in the third world, aided by the wealthiest oil states.

### Fund set up

On Jan. 16 finance ministers of the ten largest industrial nations agreed to set up a \$25 billion "solidarity fund" to loan money to any members of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development hard-pressed by high oil prices.

Delegates to the Algiers conference will study aid by OPEC states to poor and developing countries. Such aid commitments from Mideast oil states alone topped \$8 billion during the first nine months of 1974, only 17 percent below official development aid of \$9.4 billion committed by the world's 17 wealthiest industrial states, the authoritative London magazine Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) reported.

Those industrial states, which together account for 70 percent of world trade and consume three-fourths of the world's protein intake, committed only 0.8 percent of their gross national products to development assistance to poorer nations, MEED added.

## ★Tires in rainbow hues

Continued from Page 1

The method is so new that the mixture has not even been processed into a tire. No tests have been run. The Department of Transportation has not looked at it, and, if the tire companies elect to switch over, mass production remains several years away.

But if it works, the powdered rubber produced will reduce processing time by as much as 80 percent, cut energy requirements by as much as one-half, and produce colorless tires that can be dyed a rainbow of colors.

### Reinforcement agent added

Rubber by itself is not sturdy enough to stand up as a tire. And so in normal processing, tires are cut from huge 80 pound slabs of rubber, 30 inches long, 14 inches wide, 8 inches thick. The slabs are placed on a machine and carbon black, a reinforcement agent, is milled in. The carbon black makes the rubber strong and resilient, sturdy enough to carry the weight of a car or truck — and colors it black.

In the new process, carbon black is entirely removed. The rubber is converted to a powder, run through tubes into a blender, where it is mixed with a starch compound and a variety of chemicals.

In so doing, a recent USDA study has shown that in a normal production year in the United States, in which 10 billion pounds of rubber are produced, energy savings should amount to 2.5 billion kilowatt hours.

## ★Wilson sets new vote on market ties to Europe

Continued from Page 1

At the time of accession, British public-opinion polls showed there was still not a majority of Britons in favor of going into Europe. Mr. Wilson, in opposition, may have had his eye on the polls. But another factor in his then swinging away from the EEC at that time was without doubt the need to pacify the left wing of his own Labour Party, always strongly anti-EEC. Before the 1970 election, at least outward party unity was a prerequisite for victory.

Labour won that victory and some left-wing Labour antimarketeters are in Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, notably Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn and Trade Secretary Peter Shore. Some of the most powerful left-wing trade union leaders also are

anti-EEC. These men could cause trouble for Mr. Wilson if he recommends a "yes" vote on staying in the market in the summer referendum.

There also are antimarketeters in the Conservative Party, mostly on its right wing, but the majority of Conservative opinion is pro-EEC.

Britain's worsening economic situation produced higher prices and rocketing inflation after entry into the EEC. Many Britons were inclined to blame the market for this at first. Now signs are that most Britons would vote to stay in — provided Mr. Wilson can point to some relief secured through Mr. Callaghan's negotiations on two issues on which the government said Britain was being unfairly penalized within the Common Market. These are the Common

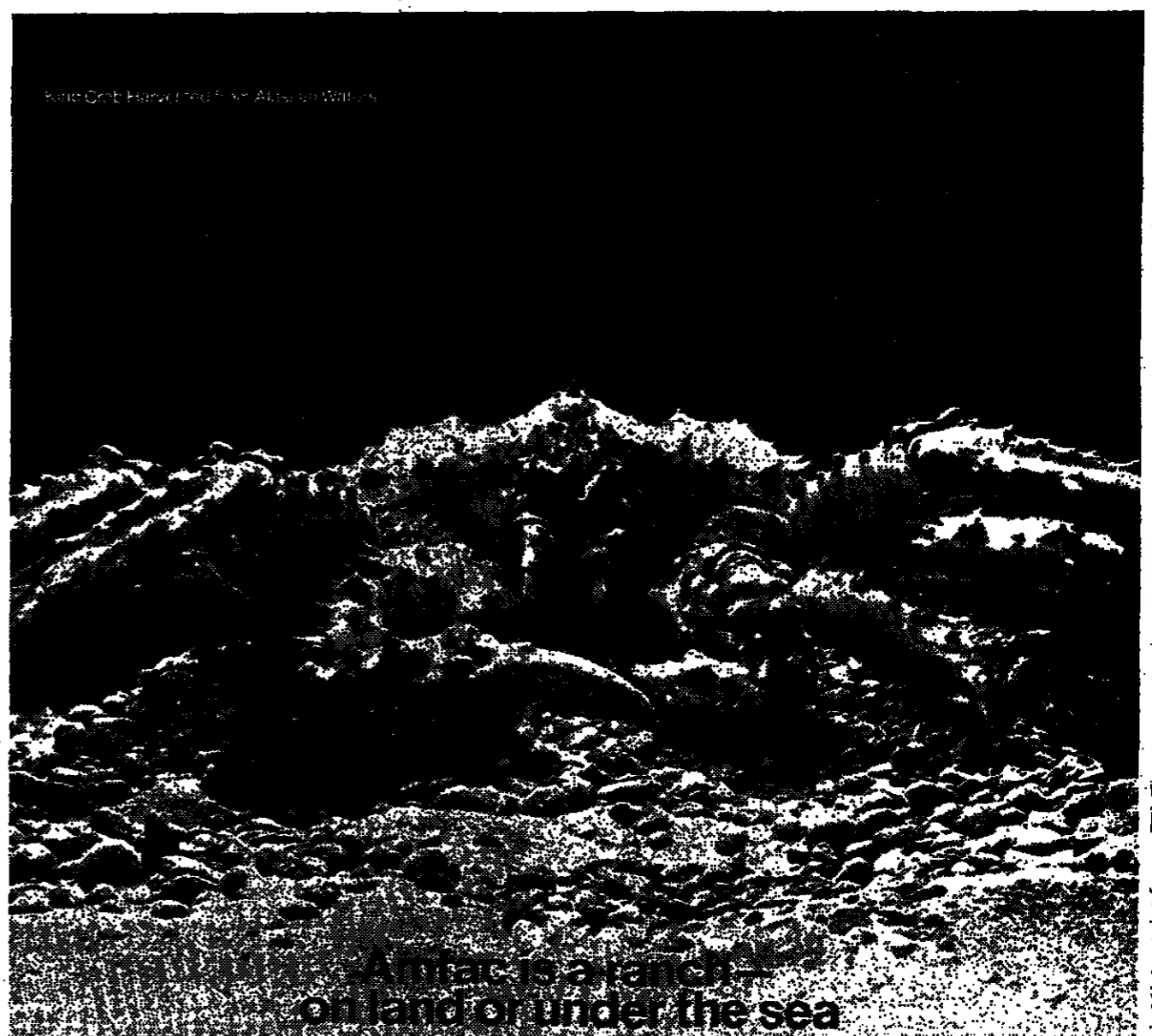
Agriculture Policy and budgetary allocations.

Concessions under these heads have not in fact meant renegotiating the terms of accession but changing somewhat the rules. With the Giscard-Schmidt-Wilson team having replaced the Pompidou-Brandt-Heath team in charge in Paris, Bonn, and London respectively, the kind of change needed may well have come all the easier.

## New Picasso museum to open in Paris in '76

Paris

A museum containing more than 300 works by Pablo Picasso will open in Paris at the end of next year, Secretary of State for Culture Michel Guy said recently.



Amfac is a company that is active in the oil and gas industry. It is a subsidiary of the Amfac Corporation, which is a public company. Amfac is involved in the exploration, production, and distribution of oil and gas. The company has a long history of success in the industry and is currently expanding its operations. Amfac is a leader in the use of technology in the oil and gas industry and is committed to environmental protection. The company is also involved in community development and social responsibility. Amfac is a company that is dedicated to providing high-quality products and services to its customers. The company is a member of the American Petroleum Institute and the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers. Amfac is a company that is proud to be a part of the oil and gas industry and is committed to the future of the industry.

ملکات اسلامی

# AMERICA'S FOUNDING FATHERS

## 2. ALEXANDER HAMILTON

As part of its coverage of the U.S. Bicentennial, the Monitor continues its lively look into the lives of 12 of the men who founded the nation 200 years ago. The articles, written by a veteran Washington correspondent, are appearing on this page twice a month through June.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Outside, a hummingbird hung on a flower, and inside a fly buzzed protestingly at a small pane. It was the Pennsylvania State House — we call it Independence Hall — and a man was speaking on this hot Monday of June, 1787, whom all knew and some distrusted.

Alexander Hamilton was only 30. That was unusual even in a convention where most were amazingly young. But they forgot his age. They watched him now, a slight, ardent figure, only 5 ft. 7 in., with mobile face and complexion fair as a girl's. They listened with growing wonder.

Always he was an enigma. There was that mystery about his birth at St. Kitts, and the slightly foreign air from his French mother. Some he awed; others he alienated. What was he after? There was a lion in him, no doubt, but he was also quick-tempered and could stiffen into aristocratic disdain that left dislike . . . even hate.

An ambitious man like that would make a fine marriage, of course, they said: Patroon (landed gentleman) Philip Schuyler's dark-eyed Betsy. But where Hamilton was different was that after marriage he fell ardently in love with his wife, called her his "little nut-brown maid."

### Extraordinary friendship

He was young now, but he was only 23 when he was secretary and aide-de-camp to General Washington. The great commander, slow to make up his mind and steady as a rock, enjoyed this quick, impatient, highly charged boy — genius from New York, trained in law.

It was an extraordinary friendship. Both sought a strong, stable nation, and the General trusted him enough to let him draft some of his public statements. Hamilton, however, was not satisfied with staff life. He wanted glory; he would take risks. He liked the saddle and the sword.

When he first caught the General's attention he was captain of artillery on the heights of Harlem, with an air of careless recklessness. After leaving headquarters for the field he ultimately commanded one of the twin assaulting parties that stormed the redoubts at Yorktown. What an age had passed since then — six years.

What was Hamilton saying on that hot day at Philadelphia?

He was telling the members that they should set up a single executive, elected for life, possibly hereditary, with absolute veto over Congress. Jaws dropped — Hamilton's audacity again. Without such a powerful leader, he told them, the republican form of government would be susceptible to every variety of corruption and would be swept by the passions of the multitude. All sail and no ballast.

Even though some may have agreed with him in their hearts, few would have had the courage to utter such sentiments. To many it seemed dangerously like a monarchy. On the other hand, as Hamilton well knew, this was no proletarian revolution in America: They were men of property and affairs; Washington was one of the richest men in the colonies. The term "revolutionary" in the modern sense was amusing for most of them, save for that born conspirator and agitator, Sam Adams.



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

Hamilton believed in government by the rich and well-born. He was a Federalist. Thomas Jefferson by contrast, dreamed of an agrarian utopia and said half-humorously (you could never be sure whether he was serious or not) that in a choice between a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, he would choose the latter; and that liberty must be watered by the blood of rebels every so often.

Between Hamilton and Jefferson the Grand Canyon of America's political cleavage was opening: a gap that has come down to us today.

"I believe," Hamilton told them, "that the British

Government forms the best model the world ever produced. . . . Can a democratic assembly, who annually revolve in the mass of the people, be supposed steadily to pursue the public good?"

Nicholas Gilman of New Hampshire and Rufus King of Massachusetts heard this sourly. Hamilton had never gone through a New England town meeting, they may have reflected: that gave you training and discipline, and showed how to govern without a king.

But Hamilton had another approach with a personality that affected men differently: Crusty John Adams called him, venomously, "the . . . brat of a

Scotch peddler." Tallyrand, on the other hand, who was no mean judge of statesmen, cited the "choice and master spirits of the age" and put him foremost.

Hamilton's speech missed fire. It was a day's work, but nobody interrupted him, and there was no answer next day. It was too radical for rebuttal. Fortunately for him the press was barred. Yet it would be remembered against him during his career. A few days later he returned to New York.

Now comes, perhaps, a more remarkable sequel. He was not embittered, and when the Constitution was drawn up, with all the faults Hamilton saw in it, he signed it. He straightway undertook the writing, with Madison and Jay, of the brilliant "Federalist Papers" defending it; and Hamilton also, almost alone, carried reluctant New York into ratification by a hairbreadth: 30-to-27. President Washington made him Secretary of the Treasury. He was 32.

### Sea of debt

Jefferson was in that Cabinet, too, as Secretary of State. What contrast: Hamilton, small, lithe, neatly tailored, exuding brisk energy; Jefferson, tall, loose-limbed, with unkempt hair and ill-fitting clothes. Their philosophies were as different as their appearances.

Now it was New York, the American capital, in 1789, with Washington President and these two men applying their hands to the plastic new nation.

The United States was in a sea of debt. Dollars were "not worth a continental." American credit was a joke in London. Individual states had paid war debts with their own IOUs. More than once then-General Washington had said that his financial burden was worse than the enemy. The task of trying to restore solvency was left to this handsome, self-confident young man with a shimmer of genius. And, with a flick of the hand it seemed, he produced his amazing "Report on the Public Credit" and had it ready even before the first Congress met.

It was all so simple.

He would have the central (federal) government assume the public debt at face value for itself and the states, meet the interest payments with money raised from excise taxes and tariffs and he would establish a central bank and manage the nation like a sound business venture. He would tie the government indissolubly to the moneyed interests.

He was saying, in effect, that what was good for the wealthy was good for the country. He had failed to introduce a class system in the Constitution by restricting suffrage to a property qualification but now he could perhaps do something of the same sort through the financial structure. The central pillar would be the federal debt; it would be a blessing. He proposed that no more than 2 percent of it should be paid back in any one year.

It took some time before it dawned on Jefferson and Madison what this shrewd young man was doing. Jefferson was 15 years older. The market price of public securities rose 50 percent, even before Congress assembled. It was a windfall for the rich who hastened to buy devalued securities from soldiers, settlers, and artisans, who had borne the burden of the revolution. But was there any better way?

### Napoleonic ambitions?

In retrospect some think Hamilton had Napoleonic ambitions.

After the second President, John Adams, the Federalists fell apart, and Jefferson himself became President. There was foreign turmoil. Hamilton bided his time. There are writings that seemed to indicate that he thought there would be a debacle after Jefferson; that the nation (and by that he meant the "wealthy, the good, and the wise") would turn to a stronger figure.

Would he be the man? If fate touched him he must have shown courage under fire; not merely in his record in the receding memory of the war, but in immediate times.

Aaron Burr challenged him to a duel. He could have laughed it off. Ben Franklin would have roared at the anachronism.

Hamilton accepted the challenge — and the fatal rendezvous at Weehawken Heights, N.J.

Next: Thomas Jefferson, the intellectual



## Satellite photography: helping undeveloped countries

Uncovering more of Earth's resources for undeveloped countries is the task of a new U.S. satellite program. Find shortest pipeline routes, explore for oil and minerals, even take a census — these are a few of the latest uses for these high-flying "superspy" photographers.

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

When unschooled nomads in the sub-Saharan were shown satellite pictures of their homeland, they immediately began picking out landmarks.

"They seem to carry a similar picture around in their heads," exclaims Dr. Norman MacLeod of American University, who showed them the photos.

He is involved in a vital aspect of the U.S. Earth resource satellite program: attempting to apply satellite capabilities to improve the lives of people such as the African nomads.

In many ways monitoring and mapping from space is uniquely suited to the tasks facing the undeveloped and often unexplored nations of the world.

Dr. MacLeod's experience in Niger, one of the countries at the center of the African drought region, provides an example of the way benefits can come from satellite monitoring, in this case using LANDSAT-1. After the extent of the famine in this area became known, American University and Goddard Space Center combined forces to see if a view from space could help the people there.

While studying pictures of the drought areas, they spotted an unusually shaped dark patch. The land there seemed to have more vegetation and more moisture. Dr. MacLeod went to Niger and discovered that this was fenced rangeland. The ranch manager had

developed a simple form of herd rotation that made it possible to graze as many cattle per acre as outside the fence but without overgrazing.

"The real significance of this is that even during the worst of the drought, under proper management the vegetation grew back," says Dr. MacLeod. Because of his report the government of Niger has decided to set up several similar ranches, he says.

Also, Dr. MacLeod's group found unused forage lands and abandoned wells. Referring to this land, he says, "Not only are the problems clearly visible, but so, too, is the promise. There is a great deal of potential in these countries."

### Pipeline route shortened

Meanwhile, across the Atlantic, Bolivia is using space photos in a much different way. With the accurate map information it provides, planners have been able to shorten the route of a pipeline soon to be built by 10 miles. This will save about \$3 million.

Bolivia also has reached an agreement in principle with the United States to use space imagery with American technical assistance to take a census and draw up an inventory of the resources in its unexplored territory. Studies done in Africa have shown that LANDSAT photos when enhanced by computer can pick out small, tribal villages, and this can be used to make a fairly accurate census of remote areas.

Studies in the U.S. have demonstrated that

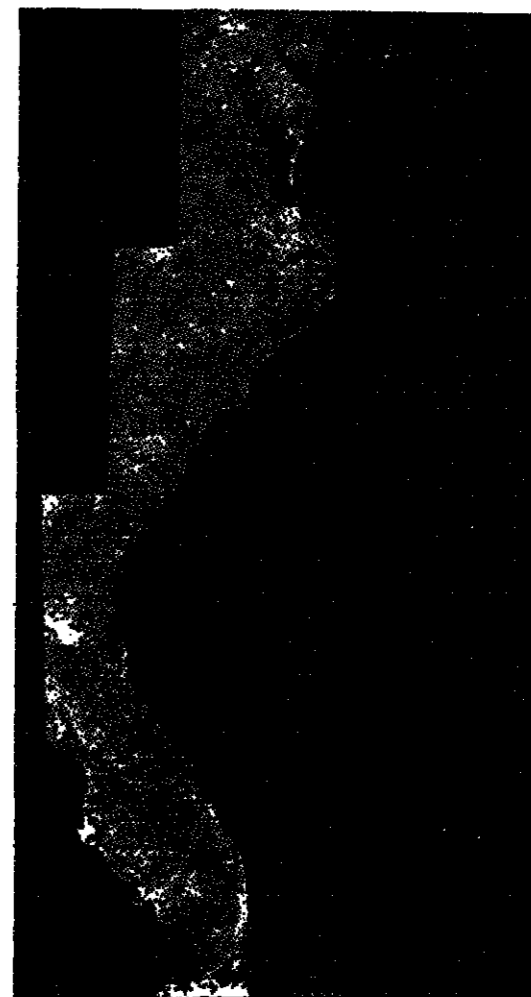
these space-age methods can increase the efficiency of exploration for oil and mineral resources. Many countries are concerned that these satellites will serve as "superspies" for international corporations, allowing them to exploit natural resources with greater ease. The policy of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration making its satellite photos available to all has done much to calm this fear, say the scientists working with these countries.

### Intangible benefits

"I've heard this question many times," says Charles Robinson of the U.S. Geological Survey, whose part in the LANDSAT program has taken him to many parts of the globe.

"I tell them, first of all, that these satellites cannot tell you where oil and metals are; they just tell you where to look. So the big companies still have to send in field teams, and you can make them pay big exploration leases. And I tell them that if they get smart, and learn how to use these pictures, they can get them and find their resources themselves," says Dr. Robinson.

One of the intangible benefits of the LANDSAT program, say many of its participants, is improving international relations between the U.S. and developing countries. This is an essential part of exploiting the space-age perspective of "Spaceship Earth," where both problems and their solutions transcend national boundaries.



East Coast of U.S. NASA photo

A view from the top

## sports

## Change of pace

## High-caliber Bullets find range

By Phil Elderkin

To most pro basketball buffs, the Washington Bullets this year resemble no team quite so much as the champion Boston Celtics of the mid 1960's. The individual styles of the Washington players may be different, but the overall concept of team defense, team offense, and dependable reserves is difficult to miss.

Most of this has happened because K. C. Jones, the Bullets coach, is an old Celtic — trained on defense at the very knee of Boston's Red Auerbach. In fact, it was K.C.'s ability to shut off rival players on offense that kept him with the Celtics in the first place. It wasn't until his third year in the NBA that he cracked the 500 point level for the first time.

Washington, perhaps more than any other of the league's top teams, does not depend on any one player to win. Wes Unseld and Elvin Hayes, slipping in and out of the pivot as if on cue, take care of the boards and the outlet pass. Mike Riordan, the other forward, plays hard-nosed defense and does most of his scoring when Hayes is double-teamed.

Neither Phil Chenier nor Kevin Porter, whose talents mesh so well in the Bullets' backcourt, drive Rolls-Royces like the Knicks' Walt Frazier and Earl Monroe, but they are not that far behind New York's two all-stars.

Yet as good as the Bullets seem to be, there is a noticeable reluctance among NBA people to pick them ahead of Boston or Milwaukee or even Buffalo in any playoff showdown. The Celtics, they say, have been there too many times before and that no-



K. C. Jones

body except Boston center Dave Cowens, ever comes out first against Milwaukee's Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

There were times earlier this year, when Cowens was injured and missed 17 games, when Tommy Heinsch's team did not look all that good. Even John Havlicek has needed rest this season and is no longer logging his accustomed 45 minutes a game.

But just the sound of the word "playoff" is generally enough to recharge the Celtics' mental batteries. And when Boston runs, presses on defense, and hits the boards, nobody can beat them.

Sooner or later in most basketball games, Abdul-Jabbar does pretty much what he wants to do on offense — except against Cowens, whose physical game and constant movement seem to tire Kareem just enough to affect his timing.

Abdul-Jabbar, since he was also injured early in the season and missed a flock of games, has had to work harder than usual

this year just to get the Bucks back into playoff contention. Whether this will make Kareem less effective in March remains to be seen, but the possibility is there.

Injuries to forwards Jim McMillan and Garfield Heard and guard Ernie DiGregorio have also made it impossible to fully judge the strength of the Buffalo Braves. As a serious playoff threat, the Braves may be a year away. On the other hand, they could surprise everybody. But most critics don't think Buffalo center Bob McAdoo plays enough defense for his team to win in a short series.

The Golden State Warriors and the Detroit Pistons are also two teams that may have to be reckoned with in the playoffs. The Warriors have one of the best front lines in the league in Rick Barry, rookie Keith Wilkes, and Clifford Ray and so far have shown an exceptional ability to work together both offensively and defensively.

The feeling here is that the Pistons have yet to play their best basketball of the season. Bob Lanier, who has the stamina of a mountain at center, has the ability to turn things around in a short series.

If this year's most valuable player award doesn't go to either Cowens or Abdul-Jabbar, Lanier may get it if the Pistons finish strong and win their division. Barry is also a possibility because of his scoring and the fact that the Warriors were not supposed to do much. But Ray, although his offensive statistics can't match Barry's, probably has been just as valuable.

## NFL players deny drug knowledge

Woman says she sold narcotics to gridders

By the Associated Press

New York

Solomon Freelon, a reserve guard with the Houston Oilers, has told the Associated Press that he met the woman who claims to have delivered narcotics to numerous National Football League players and let her spend a night in his apartment.

But Freelon said she showed him no drugs, and he accepted her story that she was a medical researcher from Ghana studying the relationship of water pollution to medical problems.

"I didn't see any dope and she didn't have anything that looked like it carried dope," Freelon said. "That never entered my mind because she seemed too interested in water poisoning."

Freelon was the first NFL player to acknowledge publicly having had any contact with Roxie Ann Rice, the 19-year-old woman arrested Jan. 4 in St. Louis on charges of defrauding an innkeeper and of fraudulently using a credit card, reportedly stolen from Washington Redskins' defensive back Ken Houston.

## Charge card disappeared

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat later reported in its editions that Ken Houston gave the St. Louis police a statement in which he, too, acknowledged having been in contact with Miss Rice.

Houston said a woman claiming to be from Africa stayed with him and his wife for two days in Reston, Va., after which a pocket calculator and a charge card were missing.

Houston said he met that woman through another who said her name was Pat, that she worked for a national magazine and that the publication owed her to do a story on him.

Miss Rice, who has allegedly passed herself off as a writer, doctor, and medical researcher, is scheduled for a lie detector test to evaluate her story, St. Louis police said.

A 38-page intradepartmental police memo in St. Louis quotes Miss Rice as saying she was recruited to transport briefcases containing what she believed to be narcotics to many NFL cities, and that she became familiar with players and took orders and delivered drugs.

Police officials and spokesmen for a number of NFL teams have also refused to comment on the report or have denied knowledge of any of the woman's alleged activities.

Among the teams mentioned in the police memo are the Oilers, Redskins, St. Louis Cardinals, San Diego Chargers, Detroit Lions, Kansas City Chiefs and Cincinnati Bengals.

## NFL has cooperated

The NFL has acknowledged that an investigation is being made into these allegations but the league has refused to elaborate.

"We have been aware of the investigation since its inception," one league spokesman said. "We have cooperated fully with all law-enforcement authorities."

And Jim Kensil, executive director of the NFL, said the league always investigates such reports, "no matter whether it is public or private, no matter how large or small."

Lt. Col. John Doherty, chief of detectives for the St. Louis Police Department, only detailed the arrest and added: "Anything other than that I cannot verify or substantiate."

However, Freelon made statements which coincided to some degree with statements attributed to Miss Rice, although in neither case were drugs mentioned.

Freelon said that, during the 1974 season, he received a phone call from

a woman who said her name was Pat and that she worked for a national magazine. "She wanted to know if I would pose for some pictures and if my wife would object," Freelon said. "I told her I was single and that I would pose."

"A few days later, she called back and said a friend of hers was coming to Houston to look for a job and asked if I would pick her up at the airport and help her. She said her friend's name was Roxie Ann Rice."

## Introduced her to friends

Freelon, who described her as being about 5 ft. 10 in. and 250 pounds, said that, at that time, he was staying in a motel with the Oilers the night before the Nov. 24 game against the Dallas Cowboys. He said he permitted her to stay in his apartment and that she told him she was doing medical research.

Miss Rice said the woman known as Pat "told her she wanted a couple of telephone numbers from Solomon's place," the police statement continued, "and she went through his things looking for them. She then copied down numbers from Freelon's old telephone bills."

According to the police statement, Miss Rice told officers she posed as a Ghanaian named Adiza Juzang in her dealings with players.

A spokesman for The Kansas City Chiefs, one of the teams mentioned in the report, said the team would not comment. The Kansas City Star, however, published a photograph earlier this week of a Dr. Juzang, who was allegedly in Kansas City for a game between the Chiefs and the Minnesota Vikings. St. Louis police identified the woman in the photograph as being Roxie Ann Rice.

Miss Rice said she had obtained press passes in Kansas City and other cities in order to go onto the playing field to become better acquainted with the players.

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# Congress starts to get advice on Ford plan

By David I. Cook  
Business-financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
A skeptical Democratic Congress has begun asking distinguished economists for their assessments of the Ford administration's economic package.

In hearings before the Joint Economic Committee, three economic advisers to Presidents Johnson and Nixon — Gardner Ackley, Paul McCracken and Charles Schultze — gave comprehensive critiques of the economic game plan President Ford detailed in his State of the Union message last week.

As a group, the economists supported President Ford's desire to stimulate the economy through a tax cut, although they disagreed with the President and among themselves over the size of the cut and the best technique for distributing its benefits.

The former presidential economic advisers urged Congress to postpone possible the consideration of energy conservation measures until after tax cuts were passed to revive the economy.

## Immediate gains doubted

Citizens who expect an immediate upturn in the economy as a result of the President's economic package — or the plan proposed by the congressional Democrats — are likely to be disappointed, University of Michigan Professor McCracken noted.

Economic development in the first half of 1975 will reflect "policies during the latter half of 1974, and this [economic] profile cannot be greatly altered by policy changes now."

The economists appeared at a Joint Economic Committee hearing chaired by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, who recently proposed his own economic plan to stimulate the economy out of its recession. Senator Humphrey noted that he had "serious reservations" about the President's plan.

Among the economists testifying, Prof. McCracken's reservations to the Ford economic game plan were most moderate.

## 'Balance' applauded

Mr. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Nixon, agreed with the size of the administration tax package saying it struck "reasonable balance" between the need for action and the desire not to have the U.S. Treasury borrow so much money that private firms could not raise capital.

But while the President has proposed a rebate on 1974 taxes as well as a reduction in withholding for 1975 and subsequent income taxes, Mr.

McCracken favors a "permanent tax reduction" only.

He also parted with the administration on who should benefit from a tax reduction. The Ford plan should be tilted "even more to the middle and lower incomes," he said.

On energy conservation Mr. McCracken felt Congress should enact an income-maintenance program for the poor so that an energy policy could use prices to limit consumption.

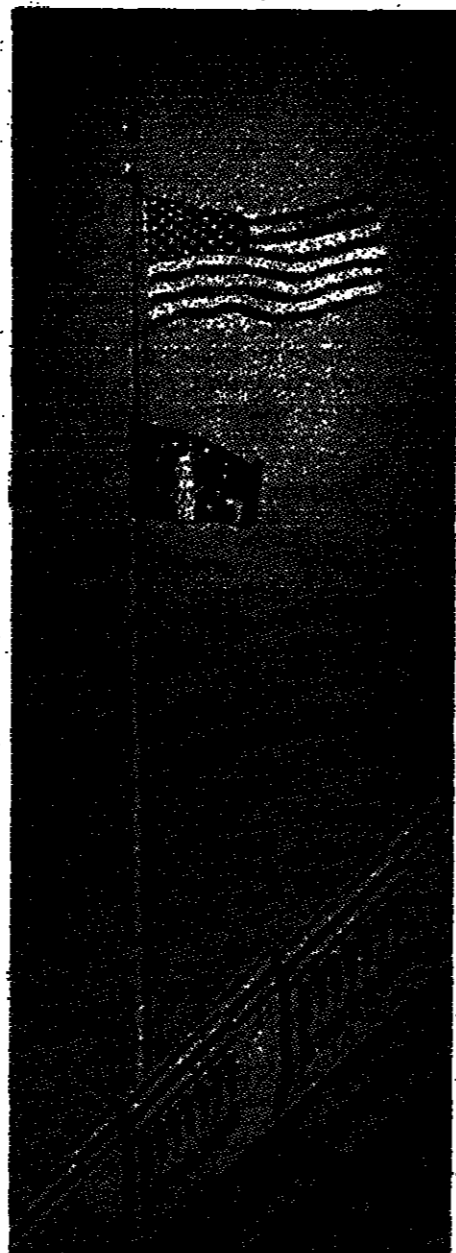
Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Johnson, said he did "not believe his [the President's] proposals are adequate" to deal with the nation's economic problems.

Rather than the \$16 billion permanent-tax reduction President Ford has proposed, Mr. Ackley feels a cut of \$25-\$30 billion "more nearly appropriate." This tax reduction should be made effective in April, he said.

He added that government spending "by itself" lacks "an important causal significance for inflation" and called on administration spokesmen to "stop their doomsaying" about the growing size of the federal deficit.

## Speed urged

Charles Schultze, former director of the Bureau of the Budget under President Johnson, agreed with the size of the Ford tax rebate proposal but felt it should be "paid in one installment, as soon as possible." He suggested a limit on tax rebates of \$700 rather than the \$1,000 proposed by the President so tax cuts would be more concentrated "on lower and middle-income groups."



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

More borrowing planned

## Government-borrowing impact

# New opportunities for small savers

By a business-financial  
correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The investment options available to small savers will grow as a result of the heavy borrowing the federal government must do to finance President Ford's anti-recessionary program.

To raise cash for proposed tax rebates to be paid in May and September as well as to finance the rest of the expanding federal debt, the government will have to borrow \$28 billion in the next six months, according to Assistant Treasury Secretary Jack F. Bennett.

To raise that amount of cash, the Treasury has again lowered to \$1,000 the minimum purchase required on the notes and bonds it plans to sell.

Previous sales of short-term Treasury issues have carried a \$5,000 minimum purchase to keep small savers' funds from flowing out of savings and loan institutions and thus further depressing the housing industry.

## Explanation of action

Because interest rates paid on government securities have declined recently and because funds have again begun to flow into savings and loans, the Treasury feels it is safe to lower the minimum-purchase requirement on issues to be sold this month.

The large Treasury borrowing plans for the first half of the year are based on the new Ford economic-game plan, Mr. Bennett said, even though the President's economic package faces considerable resistance in Congress.

The amount the Treasury plans to borrow in the next six months is the largest since World War II. For the Treasury to be able to borrow an

additional \$28 billion Congress will have to raise the federal debt ceiling from its current \$496 billion level. The U.S. debt now stands at \$498.7 billion.

## \$1,000-amount sales

The Treasury says it will sell the following obligations in minimum \$1,000 amounts:

• A 3½-year note to be sold Jan. 28. It will pay interest on Nov. 15, 1975, and thereafter on May 15 and Nov. 15 of each year. \$3 billion of these notes will be offered.

• A six-year Treasury note to be sold Jan. 29. It will pay interest Feb. 15 and Aug. 15. Some \$1.75 billion will be offered for sale.

• A 25-year Treasury bond to be sold Jan. 30. Interest will be paid Feb. 15 and Aug. 15. Some three-quarters of a billion dollars will be offered for sale.

In addition to these offerings, Mr. Bennett says the Treasury also expects to sell two additional notes on Feb. 19. No details on those notes are currently available.

The various issues — interest on which is exempt from local and state taxes — will be sold by competitive auction although small buyers can make noncompetitive bids by agreeing to accept the average price paid by competitive bidders.

Mr. Bennett told reporters that normally a sale of \$28 billion of government securities would drive up the interest rates the Treasury would have to pay to sell the issues.

However, because of recent yield declines in the government securities market as well as changes in Federal Reserve regulations designed to ease credit costs, Mr. Bennett says he does not know "what the net impact" of upcoming government securities sales will be on interest rates.

## Prices, yields noted

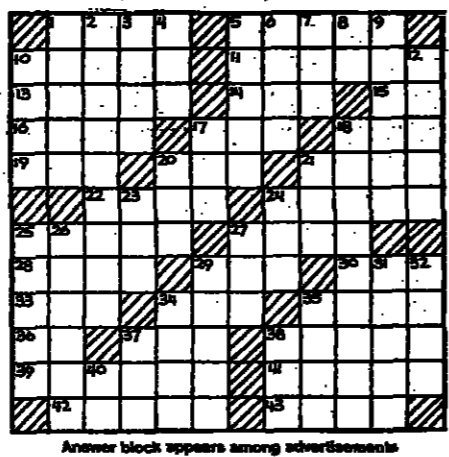
Normally Treasury issues are auctioned at a price that produces a yield in the neighborhood of yields on government securities with similar maturity dates. Treasury issues close in maturity to the six-year note were recently yielding 7.16 percent. Issues with maturities close to the six-year note were recently yielding 7.38 percent. Bonds close in maturity to the 25-year issue were recently yielding 8.00 percent.

Individuals interested in purchasing the new government issues can do so through the local Federal Reserve bank or branch without paying a brokerage fee. Some securities dealers and banks also will handle the transaction for a fee.

## Crossword

- ACROSS
1. Gemstone
  2. Outrigger
  3. Gilt
  4. Admonish
  5. Impetuosity
  6. Arch
  7. Artificial language
  8. Leftovers
  9. Jacob's son
  10. Owned
  11. Miami
  12. Indian
  13. \$5
  14. Russian river
  15. Quirt
  16. Substantial
  17. Ethereal
  18. fluid
  19. Ananias
  20. Havoc
  21. Peace
  22. Duet
  23. Cadmus' daughter
  24. Unskilled
  25. Sortie

- DOWN
1. Chicago airport
  2. Ice cream flavor
  3. Very small moth
  4. Tiny insects
  5. Jackie's sister
  6. Hickory
  7. Spinal column
  8. Demure
  9. Thus
  10. Wandering
  11. Exhibition
  12. Present time
  13. Dunk
  14. Doughnuts
  15. Misery
  16. On behalf of
  17. Meadow
  18. A love song
  19. Blend
  20. Kind of stew
  21. Wedge-shaped
  22. Edict
  23. Heartsease
  24. Telegraphed
  25. Fragrance
  26. Zwieback
  27. Ceremony
  28. Oriental temple
  29. Cut grass
  30. About



Answer block appears among advertisements

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## Whirl was king

August Heckscher

In a day when morals seem antiquated as a word and even as a concept it is interesting to be reminded that Walter Lippmann wrote a preface to them which was a best-seller and a focus of controversy not so many years ago. Mr. Lippmann ended his career as 1974 was drawing to a close, a famous journalist, perhaps the most subtle and renowned of this century, whose column was read in the chancelleries of the world. Not many recalled that he was at heart a philosopher, a disciple of Santayana, James and Graham Wallas. "A Preface to Morals," published in 1929, was referred to in the year-end tributes, but it was apparently little reread.

Going back to the book now one finds oneself in a world in some ways peculiarly like our own, in other ways markedly different. It is like ours in its upheavals and uncertainties, but quite different in the vividness with which men sensed their uprootedness. Mr. Lippmann was writing, he said, "for those who are perplexed by the consequences of their own irreligion." Too few admit to that perplexity today. They take for granted the revolt which once exhilarated and terrified them, and make of their irreligion a new dogma.

Yet it is the value of an older book that it can address itself to something within us that is residual and half buried. Despite the self-confident worldliness of so many contemporaries, they are troubled by the seeming inconsequence of standards which once prevailed unchallenged. They do not know how to

defend those standards — or to defend anything else for that matter — before their children. Whirl is still king (in the phrase from Aristophanes which Mr. Lippmann set at the head of his volume). He has not been driven out Zetu, but undermined the citadel where we live today.

Mr. Lippmann's answer to the malaise of the '20's was a pungent attack on current orthodoxies and upon the conventional churchmen and moralists who expounded them. Then he searched out the essence of the new world he saw about him — its politics, its technology, its art. He concluded that there is an ethic which can guide men and women even amid a dissolving ancestral order. This ethic is written into the nature of things and is reinforced by the insights of the great religious teachers of all ages. At its heart is the kind of decency and restraints, the mutual accommodations and instinctive tolerances, without which the modern world cannot function.

This world is too complex to be run by naive men who see only their own side of things and advance only their own interests. It is too dangerously interdependent to be ruled by desires which have not been disciplined and brought into harmony with reality. The true function of the moralist, therefore, is to educate desire, to enlighten self-interest, so that these may be satisfied within a pluralistic and precariously bal-

anced universe. Good conduct, as Aristotle had long ago suggested, could best be promoted "by discovering and explaining the mark at which things aim."

Mr. Lippmann himself aimed at this mark. In all his writings, in his books as in his daily journalism, he was looking for the innermost trend, for the deepest pattern. He felt his prescriptions would gain authority in proportion as they were in harmony with what he found to be necessary as well as just. Therefore he seldom exhorted or denounced. He was rarely indignant. He explained the facts as he saw them. He quietly drew his conclusions, and went his way as one who had brought the reader into a closer relationship with underlying forces.

At his best he did indeed leave us with a feeling that the contemporary world is not sunk wholly in disorder. There was a realm within which good conduct could still prevail.

In his own life Walter Lippmann attained to something of the inner calm, what he called the "disinterestedness," which in "A Preface to Morals" he had urged as the right posture for modern man. He was courteous and benignant, generous in his estimate of men in general and kindly toward his friends. When his own time of troubles came he did not grow bitter or give way to despair. "To understand," he had written, "is not only to pardon, but in the end to love." He had understood much, and had gone on through a long lifetime to those achievements of the spirit which he believed a true understanding should impart.

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Divine guidance

the exam and finish it successfully.

Surprising and wonderful things happen in this contemporary world when one turns to God for direction. A threatened job loss, a monetary calamity, illness, a burglary — these are a few of the problems that are solved when people are able to acknowledge God, divine Mind, and His all-power.

Prayer solves problems of all kinds. A student of Christian Science panicked in the middle of an important exam. But her religious training came to her rescue, and she turned to the one, ever-present divine Mind that understands all things. She knew that man — the generic term for her and everyone else's real spiritual selfhood as a child of God — reflects this Mind. After some minutes, she was able to continue

Mary Baker Eddy's works are lavish in their reminders to follow God's directions. She writes, "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path." In a letter to one of her students her comforting words were, "He that marketh the sparrow's fall will direct thy way." Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, followed in the footsteps of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, in her confident turning to God.

The Gospels relate Jesus' dependence upon the Father in all things and this resulted in his healing work and in his illuminating teaching. We read: "And the Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having

never learned? Jesus answered them, and said, My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me."

The Gospels show that we can cope with any problem if we will just turn to God. They are still relevant to modern life and show God's power and willingness to care for us. Christian Science claims man's inseparable unity with God, and as we learn and understand God and spiritual existence, we are better able to reflect His goodness, strength, and wisdom in our everyday lives. We find that we can meet any crisis by being still and waiting for God's guidance.

<sup>1</sup>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 254; <sup>2</sup>Miscellaneous Writings, p. 157; <sup>3</sup>John 7:15, 16.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dem Blatt in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

## Göttliche Führung

Erstaunliche und wunderbare Dinge geschehen in dieser heutigen Welt, wenn wir uns an Gott um Führung wenden. Der drohende Verlust einer Stellung, finanzielle Schwierigkeiten, Krankheit, ein Einbruchsdiebstahl — dies sind einige der Probleme, die gelöst werden, wenn die Menschen bereit sind, Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, und Seine Allmacht anzuerkennen.

Gebet löst Schwierigkeiten aller Art. Eine Christliche Wissenschaftlerin wurde mitten in einer wichtigen Prüfung von einer panischen Angst ergriffen. Doch ihre religiöse Erziehung kam ihr zu Hilfe, und sie wandte sich an das eine, immer gegenwärtige göttliche Gemüt, das alle Dinge versteht. Sie wusste, daß der Mensch — der Gattungsnamen für ihr wahres geistiges Selbst und das eines jeden anderen als des Kindes Gottes — dieses Gemüt widerspiegelt. Nach einigen Minuten konnte sie ihre Prüfung fortsetzen und erfolgreich beenden.

Mary Baker Eddy fordert uns in ihren Werken immer wieder auf, Gottes Führung zu folgen. Sie schreibt: „Wenn wir geduldig auf Gott harren und die Wahrheit in rechthafter Weise suchen, dann lenkt Er unseren Pfad.“<sup>1</sup> In einem

Brief an einen ihrer Schüler lauten ihre trostreichen Worte: „Er, der auf den Fall des Sperlings achtet, wird Deinen Weg lenken.“<sup>2</sup> Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, folgte in den Fußstapfen unseres Wegweisers Christus Jesus, indem sie sich vertrauensvoll an Gott wandte.

Die Evangelien berichten, wie Jesus sich in allen Dingen auf den himmlischen Vater verließ, und dies führte zu seiner Heiligkeit und seinen erleuchtenden Unterweisungen. Wir lesen: „Und die Juden verwunderten sich und sprachen: Wie kennt dieser die Schrift, obwohl er sie doch nicht gelernt hat? Jesus antwortete ihnen und sprach: Meine Lehre ist nicht mein, sondern des, der mich gesandt hat.“<sup>3</sup>

Die Evangelien zeigen, daß wir jedes Problem meistern können, wenn wir uns nur an Gott wenden. Sie sind auch heute in unserem modernen Leben noch von Bedeutung und zeigen Gottes Macht und Bereitwilligkeit, für uns zu sorgen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft bekräftigt die untrennbare Einheit des Menschen mit Gott, und in dem Maße, wie wir Gott und das geistige Dasein verstehen lernen, sind wir besser imstande, Seine Güte, Kraft

und Weisheit in unserem Alltag widerzuspiegeln. Wir stellen fest, daß wir jeder Krise standhalten können, wenn wir stille sind und auf Gottes Führung warten.

<sup>1</sup>Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 254; <sup>2</sup>Vermischte Schriften, S. 157; <sup>3</sup>Johannes 7:15, 16.

<sup>4</sup>Christen Science spricht: kräftigen'stens.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Leserräumen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

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## Doors wide open in a blizzard?

John Gould

"Even the weather people are now calling this storm a blizzard," said the New York radio announcer, and as he recited the grisly details it certainly sounded like a ripper. It is one thing to discourse about heavy weather from the protected bastions of New York City, and quite another to be sitting up here in Maine and watching it go past the windows, because really it wasn't much of a storm. We did have sub-zero temperature, winds and some snow,

### Dispatch from the farm

which are the ingredients of a blizzard, but it didn't make more than four feet in the drifts, and not above a foot in the lee of a hill. In some places it hardly covered the hen house doors. Next morning I was half a mind not to risk the snowplow around, but just skip this one.

But what made this storm notable was our "emergency" incident. We finally joined that ever widening group of people who, whenever it snows, find some way to get themselves in the papers. You know, the lady who has a baby in a police squad car, or the photographers' society that was scheduled to hear a lecture on "Winter Photography" and called the meeting off because of the storm. Ours was like that, sort of, but different.

I had been absorbed all day in an unusual farm task. When the sky went leaden and the wind hauled I knew we were due, so I touched off the pot-belly in the shop and got things warm to whistle. Soon I looked out and saw the first flakes swirl past the glass, and I was glad I wasn't in New York where snowstorms are a nuisance. What I was doing — I was making trailboards for George Merrill's boat. George lately bought an original Wilb Morse

Friendship sloop, and Pebbles Rockefeller is reconditioning her in his boatyard with a May launch in view. She needed new trailboards, and I've been carving them. These are the ornamental pieces that go by the bow, just at the stern, and on a Friendship they show a dainty trailing ivy vine, in gold leaf. I felt honored to play this small part in the rejuvenation of a true Friendship, and I carved all day while the storm grew to blizzard pitch. I came in from the shop to investigate the status of supper and my wife said, "Dear, I have news for you — the furnace isn't running."

This proved to be true. Our automatic oil-fired furnace is no novelty out in the sticks these days, and I found it silent and cool. The house was chilly, compared to the hot shop where I had been occupied. I immediately, and rightly, deemed all this an emergency, considering the time of day and the kind of day it was. The wind whistled gritty flakes against the windows, and the thermometer was down two clapsboards and a half. It was a fit moment for an emergency. I telephoned Gene Wakely, our fuel man, and he said he was just sitting down to fried clams and hot biscuits, but would try to get through the drifted highways with his tool kit.

Then I did what we do, snowstorm or no snowstorm, when gadgets fail. Out here in the bushes we tend to be self-sufficient. I got some wrenches and a drop-light to see if I could locate the trouble. I also stoked up my shop stove and opened the door into the summer kitchen, so some warmth would ooze through. I also built a good fire in our wood-burning kitchen range, which we don't use every day and happened at this time to be cold. Then I rolled four-five good hardwood logs into the liv-

ingroom fireplace and touched them off. We can keep the house from freezing thus, and before the farm had a furnace that's the way they did it anyway. Then I went to checking fuse boxes.

The fuses were all A-O-K. I got good signals from the reset buttons, but no results. Hm-m-m. Igniter looks all right. I pushed the float valve on the humidifier and found that was working well. This had nothing whatever to do with the emergency, but it shows the thoroughness of my investigation. Then I found the trouble.

The fuel pump had overloaded itself, and the surplus had drained off into the safety overflow. This tripped the red switch. I drained the can, lifted the lever to go-go, and the furnace turned on and purred like a pussy and almost at once the genial heat began to flow through the ducts and make our fine home cozy. I stood there with a handful of wrenches while the cycle ran on, and was satisfied.

When I came upstairs the house was hotter than a sawmill boiler. The furnace, in one efficient cycle, had lifted the temperature to its usual degree, and then my three wood fires had taken over. Three wood fires, all at once, is a great plenty. My wife was leaning against the sink, panting, and fanning herself with a plate. The furnace would not come on again until the thermostat told it to, but my wood fires roared and responded. Ours was probably the only house in the snow-blanketed east that stood with doors wide open to the blizzard, cooling off on the winter's coldest night.

When Gene came, full of clams, he stepped through the open front door and said, "Phew!" I said, "I fixed it." So, we had a real blizzard emergency — for a change, out in the country. Kind of made the storm notable. Sort of made us feel just as important as city people.

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## Directives divines

Des choses surprenantes et merveilleuses se passent dans notre monde contemporain lorsqu'on se tourne vers Dieu pour être guidé. Lorsqu'on est à même de reconnaître Dieu, l'Entendement divin, et Sa toute-puissance, on trouve la solution de problèmes tels que par exemple : se voir menacé de perdre sa situation, subir de graves revers de fortune, souffrir d'une maladie ou être victime d'un cambriolage.

La prière résout les problèmes de toute espèce. Au milieu d'un examen important, une Scientiste Chrétienne se sentit prise de panique. L'instruction religieuse qu'elle avait reçue vint toutefois à son secours ; elle se tourna vers l'Entendement divin toujours présent et qui comprend toutes choses. Elle prit conscience du fait que l'homme — le terme générique de sa véritable identité spirituelle en tant qu'enfant de Dieu, comme aussi celle de tout le monde — reflète cet Entendement. En quelques instants, elle se sentit capable de continuer l'examen et le passa avec succès.

On trouve, dans les œuvres de Mrs. Eddy, qu'elle nous rappelle très fréquemment la nécessité de suivre les directives divines. Elle dit : « Quand nous nous attendons patiemment à Dieu, et que nous recherchons la Vérité avec droiture, Il nous indique le chemin. »<sup>1</sup> Et elle écrit ces paroles si réconfortantes à l'un de ses élèves : « Celui qui perçoit la chute d'un passereau dirigera les pas. » Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, en se tournant vers Dieu en toute confiance, a suivi les pas de notre Guide, Christ Jésus.

Les Evangiles rapportent que Jésus dépendait du Père en toutes choses : son œuvre de guérison et

ses enseignements lumineux en ont résulté. Nous lisons : « Les Juifs s'étonnaient, disant : Comment connaît-il les Ecritures, lui qui n'a point étudié ? Jésus leur répondit : Ma doctrine n'est pas de moi, mais de celui qui m'a envoyé. »<sup>2</sup>

Les Evangiles nous montrent que, si nous voulons simplement nous tourner vers Dieu, nous pouvons venir à bout de n'importe quel problème. De nos jours, ces Evangiles sont toujours d'actualité ; ils montrent que Dieu a le pouvoir de nous aider et qu'il le désire. La Science Chrétienne proclame que l'homme est inséparablement uni à Dieu ; dans la mesure où nous apprenons à comprendre Dieu et l'existence spirituelle, nous sommes plus capables de refléter, dans notre vie quotidienne, Sa bonté, Sa force et Sa sagesse. Nous voyons que nous sommes à même de faire face à n'importe quelle crise en demeurant calmes et en attendant les directives divines.

<sup>1</sup>Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 254 ; <sup>2</sup>Miscellaneous Writings, p. 157 ; <sup>3</sup>Jean 7:15, 16.

<sup>4</sup>Christen Science : prononcer "krîstien" "salernice".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, est en vente aux prix de détail. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

## Daily Bible verse

Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us. Psalms 62:8

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Friday, January 24, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## Banning gas and germ war

President Ford's signature this week completed the United States' formal ratification of two major treaties to limit the horrors of war.

In recognizing these steps — and the further safeguards required — it must be kept clear that two separate categories of weapons are involved: chemical (poison gas, etc.) and biological ("germ warfare"), also known as bacteriological. And there is also a distinction between limits on the use of such weapons and on their production.

The Geneva Protocol prohibits the use of both kinds of weapons.

The Convention on the Prohibition of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, or acquisition of biological weapons only.

Thus both the use and production of biological weapons are prohibited. But only the use, not the production, of chemical weapons, such as the notorious nerve gases, is prohibited.

The United States now has the opportunity to take a lead against the production of chemical weapons without the extraordinary delay represented by its ratification of the Geneva Protocol. A half century after the U.S. itself proposed the protocol in 1925, the U.S. has become the last of more than a hundred nations, including all the major military powers, to join in its obligations.

In welcome contrast, the U.S. unilaterally renounced biological weapons several years before this week's signing of the recently negotiated convention prohibiting production of them.

Mr. Ford ought to be in the forefront of efforts to negotiate a similar ban against the production

of chemical weapons. Such initiative might help dispel doubts about the administration's permissive interpretation of the Geneva Protocol in regard to the use of irritant (riot) gases and chemical herbicides such as those used by the U.S. in Vietnam.

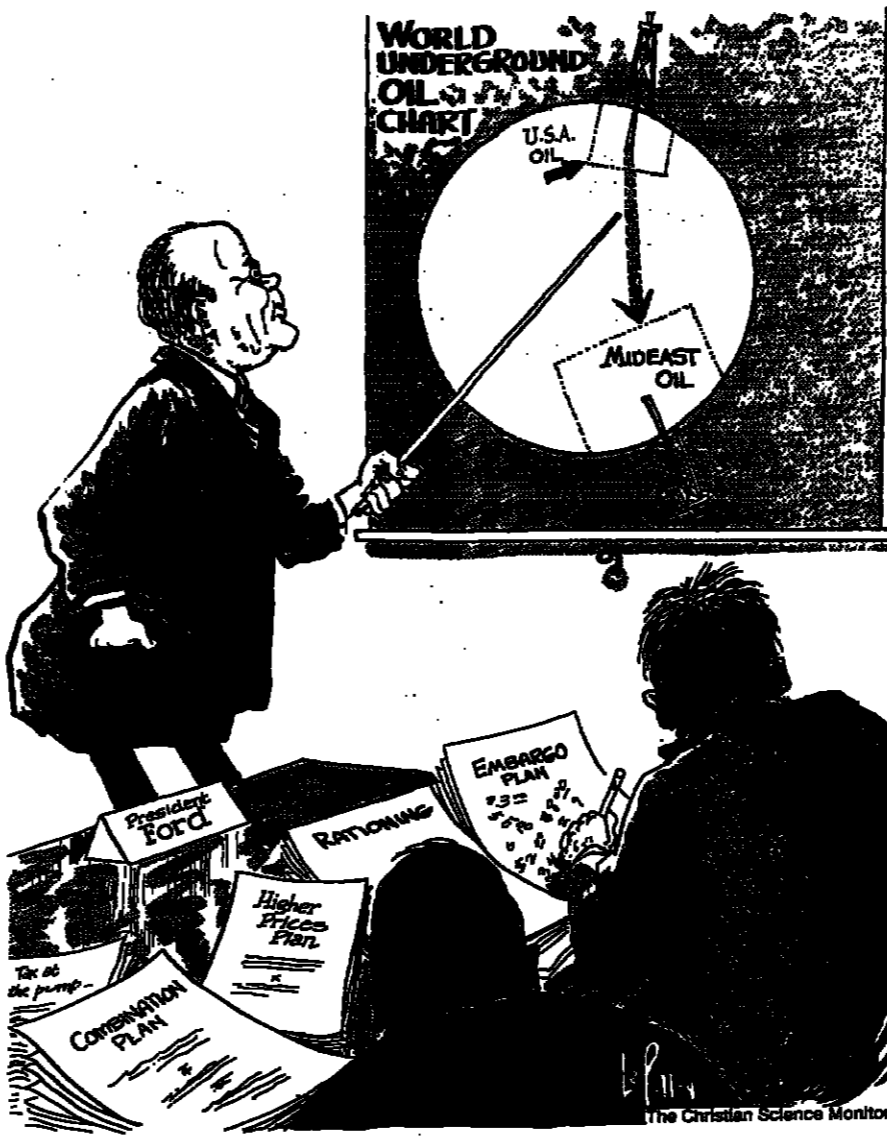
According to the administration's interpretation, the protocol does not prohibit such chemicals (though the administration agrees to place conditions on any "first use" of them in a future war).

But the preponderant view of the parties is that the protocol "prohibits all antipersonnel and antiplant chemical warfare," as was pointed out on this page by Matthew Meselson, disarmament consultant and Harvard professor of biochemistry, when the Senate began hearings on ratification in 1971. He takes the reasonable position that "if the other nations of the world are willing not to use chemical warfare in any form, the United States should be more than willing to go along."

Former Attorney General Richardson supports a similar position with this pragmatic argument: "Considering the very limited utility of riot gas and herbicides as weapons of war, I think that our choice should be to accept the view prevailing among the parties rather than accept the risk of having no common standard."

What lends urgency to achieving a solid common standard against chemical as well as biological weapons is the expanding research which opens up possibilities for new warfare horrors. Surely the U.S. can turn from the bygone history of Vietnam and wholeheartedly support the world's efforts toward total renunciation of such weapons.

'A remarkable new solution has come to my attention. Deeper oil wells'



## Economic double trouble

By Richard L. Strout

Washington weak party discipline and presidential authority still clouded by Watergate, can manage this new "war."

The economics of it are complex and subtle. First you cut taxes, then maybe you increase them. Mr. Ford's proposals would normally be debated for months, years, by congressional committees. Yet speed is now of the essence. If a stimulative tax cut is to start the wheels turning it must be enacted at once; sponsors speak of 60 days.

Wise, mild, patriotic Mike Mansfield, Senate majority leader, told a group of reporters here last week that Congress has no mechanism for taking the initiative in a case like this; the leadership must come from the President, he said. Mr. Ford and his Cabinet are out to "sell" his program in a series of speeches. Congress is not disloyal, it is bewildered. This is war of a new kind.

It seems unlikely that Americans fully understand the scope of the problem; the complexity of the proposed economic solution; or the clumsiness of the political instruments here in Washington for carrying the operation through. America's government is one of checks and balances, deliberately fashioned to diffuse power and delay decision, save in wartime. This is war, but of a new sort — not with the advantage of a personalized and defensible enemy.

The scope of the problem is huge; it embraces most of the industrial countries of the world; it is developing into a great test of capitalism. The Communist countries stand aside; they have controlled economies which they manage by discipline and repression and which supply a smug Marxist explanation for the ills that have fallen on their rivals.

Inflation is worse in most capitalist countries than in the United States and it now threatens almost everywhere to turn into recession, unemployment, hunger, and social unrest. The causes go far back but the crisis was triggered by quadrupled petroleum prices. For a quarter of a century industrial expansion has been subsidized by cheap oil — a finite resource which everybody knew would sooner or later decline. Now the oil cartel has cashed in on its advantage and, while it may ultimately relax its hand, the era of cheap oil is probably gone for good.

Faced with inflation, recession, and oil shortage President Ford has dramatically reversed himself. Now he is fighting recession. He is going to cut taxes; he is going to accept staggering budgetary deficits. He has been advised to do this by European finance ministers, by a large part of the American business and economic community, and by the Democrats. Almost in spite of himself he is the world economic leader. Among other things he must try to head off a possible international trade war like the '30s.

Mr. Ford's decision to cut taxes is almost certainly the right thing under the circumstances though it has critics. The details, however, are controversial. Vastly more so are his energy proposals. Already argument fills Washington. And if his immediate program is enacted, and if it succeeds, there is always the question of whether business recovery won't bring back inflation again. Few deny the risk.

That raises the third question in Washington today, whether a system of checks and balances, of diffused powers, or a Congress split into coequal houses, and the government

itself split into coequal branches with weak party discipline and presidential authority still clouded by Watergate, can manage this new "war."

Wise, mild, patriotic Mike Mansfield, Senate majority leader, told a group of reporters here last week that Congress has no mechanism for taking the initiative in a case like this; the leadership must come from the President, he said. Mr. Ford and his Cabinet are out to "sell" his program in a series of speeches. Congress is not disloyal, it is bewildered. This is war of a new kind.

## Readers write

### Politics and aid, energy crisis, CIA, Vietnam

Charles W. Yost's column "The politics of hunger" fails to point out that the attitude of government leaders is a basis for a politics of hunger.

The performance at the World Food Conference in Rome by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and other leaders of developed nations clearly demonstrated that aid (food, military, education, etc.) is primarily political and not humanitarian.

After a visit to Bangladesh in 1974, I left that country feeling that American and Russian presence is staged for political and economic gain.

Hopefully, the aid packages that read "Gift of the American people" will be apolitical at some future date. To place demands on recipients, as Mr. Yost suggests, is another form of colonialism.

In the final analysis politics must be removed from the struggle to feed people. Global planning, supranational agencies and international reserves must be developed. When we dismantle our political controls over food, then true and constructive action for food hunger will begin.

Rev. Leo E. Shea, M.M.  
The Maryknoll Fathers  
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

### Energy crisis solutions

Since Congress and the White House have so far done little to solve our economic and energy problems, here is a modest proposal which might be considered.

Congress could set up a public corporation, patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority, to produce electric power from wind, solar, tidal, or geothermal sources. The electricity or the generating plants could be sold to existing investor-owned or consumer-owned power companies at reasonable, controlled rates.

Production of wind-powered or other generating equipment could take much or all of the slack from the ailing automobile and aerospace industries and greatly relieve unemployment. Feeding wind or solar-generated power into existing power grids would reduce dependence on imported oil and reduce the dollar flow from the country. Wind or solar

## A toughening in the Kremlin

By Paul Wohl

Cancellation by Moscow of its trade accord with the United States caps a progressive hardening of Soviet policy. The hardening may still turn out to be tactical rather than definitive, but it nevertheless affects the whole gamut of Soviet-American relations.

Even before the Kremlin notified the State Department of its decision, the Soviet appraisal of the West's economic and political predicament moved from a cautious wait-and-see position to sharp denunciation of "the incurable illness of capitalism as reflected by an ever deepening crisis and the collapse of its economy." This is how Pravda described the West's condition one day before Moscow's withdrawal from the 1973 accord.

Soviet policy toward the West now seems to jibe with the views expressed by senior Politburo member Mikhail Suslov in Tashkent last October. On that occasion Mr. Suslov called "the world revolutionary process irreversible." Hitherto he alone opposed Leonid Brezhnev's contention that detente had become "irreversible."

In their analyses of the West's difficulties most of the other Politburo members had voiced hope that the capitalist crisis would lead to "social progress." But Mr. Suslov, who is not only the Kremlin's chief ideologist but also the oldest practitioner of Communist "realpolitik," was not entirely isolated in his interpretation of capitalism's crisis.

Premier Alexei Kosygin in a speech in Kirgizia in November also stressed the danger which threatened "the political" stability of bourgeois society.

"This does not make the task of international cooperation any easier," was the Premier's gloomy conclusion.

As Soviet opposition increased to U.S. demands on the emigration issue and disappointment spread over the reduction of the Export-Import Bank's lending potential to \$300 million, the Suslov line seems to have gained ground. One Soviet official is quoted as saying that a financially solvent U.S.S.R. could at any time raise \$300 million through a consortium of European banks, an opinion shared by competent American financiers.

Soviet thinking, which always moves from the pragmatic to the general, has led to a new theoretical approach. Just as the rise of KGB chief Yuri Andropov signalled a hardening of Soviet administrative practices, the Kremlin's international policy too has hardened.

In diplomatic relations, Defense Minister Andrei Grechko's role has been enhanced. It was Marshal Grechko rather than President Podgorny or Premier Kosygin who nego-

tiated recently with the envoys of Egyptian President Sadat.

The same hardening has become evident in the role of the Communist parties of the West, which is the domain of Mr. Suslov. To mention but a few recent developments:

• The French Communist Party has broken away from its common front with the Social Democrats and viciously attacked Social Democratic leader Francois Mitterrand.

• In Portugal the well organized Communists are seeking to gain "monolithic" control of the Left. Foreign Minister Mario Soares, the head of the Portuguese Social Democrats, was cold-shouldered during a recent visit to Moscow and unable to see any of the top leaders although less important visitors were received.

• In West Germany, the small Communist Party is using the issue of growing unemployment to advocate a radical and even revolutionary-sounding policy.

• In Greece during the recent elections the "interior" faction of the large Communist Party, which held out during the rule of the junta and counts among its members such colorful figures as composer Teodorakis, lost out to the small Moscow-supported "exterior" faction, thanks to skillful Muscovite machine politics.

Some of these developments started in November, but in recent days the hardening of Moscow's directives to foreign Communist parties has become more evident. The trend is reflected in the Jan. 16 joint declaration of 20 West European parties sharply criticizing the U.S. for intimating the possibility of military intervention in the Middle East.

Seen against this background, the cancellation of the 1973 trade agreement marks a departure from insistence on "irreversible detente" to a frontal attack through Communist machine politics against the West's social democratic parties in order to deepen capitalism's political and economic difficulties.

At the same time the Kremlin's economic policy has been reversed from favoring consumer interests to favoring heavy industry and stepped-up military expansion. This policy was ushered in by Mr. Brezhnev at a December plenum of the Central Committee.

This seems to indicate that Mr. Brezhnev remains at the helm, although his position may have been weakened. Next to him, however, the ominous profiles of Mr. Andropov, Marshal Grechko, and Mr. Suslov are becoming increasingly visible.

Mr. Wohl writes for the Monitor on Soviet affairs.

## House reform continues

It remains to be seen how the sweeping Democratic purge of the committee system in the House of Representatives translates into effective lawmaking. But there is no doubt that the weakening of the entrenched seniority system signals a fresh hope for more democratic procedures and accountability.

The net result could be a significant reinvigoration of the House, once the object of derision for its ineffectiveness. With the ouster of four key committee chairmen, the 94th Congress now has more new faces in positions of leadership than any other Congress in recent times. The new leadership has a relatively younger and more liberal cast.

Noteworthy among the recent purges is the removal of Wright Patman of Texas as head of the Banking and Currency Committee. This Southern octogenarian has been replaced by Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, a smart, more internationally minded legislator who is not afraid to bite the bullet on tough issues.

Although euphoria is in the air over the House "revolution," its real impact is far from clear. This broader sharing of power could make it more difficult for the Democrats to reach consensus and work out a coordinated response to President Ford's initiatives — especially with a battle of vetoes looming on economic, energy, and other programs.

A more participatory approach could slow the legislative process.

In the committee reorganization process such questions arise as to whether the new chairman and subcommittee chairmen will respond to the views of the full Democratic caucus and whether those politicians who survived the current purge will go gunning for the "youngsters."

However, the day of the autocrat, with assured votes in his hip pocket, is over. Those who understood the challenge to their leadership, such as Wayne Hays of the House Administration Committee, know that if they do not perform well in the next two years they face possible removal.

Moreover, even if it proves more difficult to achieve cohesion in the House the greater openness of debate in committee should produce better legislation. The fact that the committee leaders now more closely represent the more moderate ideas and style of the House membership as a whole should abet the process.

On balance, the changes sweeping the House are of fundamental importance. The progressive post-Watergate mood is salutary for government and for the nation.

## Sinking the channel tunnel

At this time of general recession in the Western industrial economies, Britain's decision to quit work on the tunnel under the channel to France is not extraordinary. Individuals, businesses, and governments at all levels and in many countries are slashing budgets and laying aside once-cherished dreams.

But the British tunnel decision carries overtones that are not wholly economic. Most of the \$2.5 billion cost of the tunnel was to have been raised by French and British tunnel companies. Including cancellation costs, the British to date will have spent only about \$120 million — no great drain on the British Treasury.

The British insularity that resisted building the tunnel as long ago as Napoleon's time, and that contested British entry into the Common Market, must have played some part in the decision.

However, balancing the tunnel cancellation as an indication of British attitudes toward Europe is Britain's decision to keep its Concorde pact with France. The supersonic Concorde aircraft is more of an economic gamble in the long run.

Neither the Concorde nor the tunnel are imperatives for the economic futures of Britain and France, whatever their desirability for the present. The British are looking to better times later in the decade when their North Sea oil comes on line.

Nor are the two projects indispensable to British effectiveness within the Common Market.

But the cancellation of the tunnel is a reminder that the Union Jack still likes to respond to the winds passing over its own island, rather than move only with the air currents on the Continent.

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